THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 53. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous deposit, bone and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex or in the decline or change of life see symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

LOYALTY!

SOUTHERN LOYALISTS' CONVENTION.

THE MEN WHO FIGHT TRAITORS NORTH AND SOUTH.

In War and Peace for Union and Liberty.

APPEAL TO THE NORTH.

Help Us To Hold Our Old Homesteads.

THEY WERE TRUE TO THE GOVERNMENT

Let Congress be True to Them.

OUR MACEDONIAN CRY—"COME DOWN AND HELP US!"

The New "Reign of Terror."

"THE ELOQUENCE OF VACANT SEATS"

The Red Sea Crossed.

BUT NO MOSES TO LEAD THEM INTO CANAAN.

Grand Reception of the Southern Unionists.

PROGRAMME OF THE PROCESSIONS.

PERSONNEL OF THE DELEGATES.

Biographical Sketches of the Leaders.

OFFICIAL LISTS OF THE U. S. SOVEREIGNS.

REAL RECONSTRUCTION.

How the Loyal Southerners Want the States Restored.

LEADING SPIRITS OF THE SOUTH.

Hamilton and Sherwood, of Texas—Durant and Hahn, of Louisiana—Saffold and Bingham, of Alabama—Goodloe and Jones, of North Carolina—Underwood and Botts, of Virginia—Boreman and Willey, of West Virginia—Creswell and Thomas, of Maryland—Fowler and Stokes, of Tennessee—Fletcher and Henderson, of Missouri, Etc. Etc. Etc.

SOUTHERN LOYALTY.

THE CONVENTION.

The call of the National Union Club of Washington, in pursuance of which the Randall-Doolittle-Raymond Convention assembled in this city on the 14th of August, was issued on the 25th of June. It was no sooner published to the world than a movement in opposition was started. The men who had carried the principles of patriotism and devotion to the national flag to a point that is without a parallel in the history of the world, were unwilling that the sentiment of Southern loyalty should find expression solely in the utterances of such men as Governor Orr, of South Carolina; Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the defunct Confederacy; and William H. C. King, the Northern renegade who edits the New Orleans *Times*. That Hamilton and Paschal of Texas, Durant and Hahn of Louisiana, and Fowler and Stokes of Tennessee, should demur on such an occasion was perfectly natural.

To afford the opportunity for a full and free expression of their opinions on the state of the country, and the wants of the loyal men of the South, it was determined at once to hold a Convention, to be composed of representatives from such of the Southern States as could boast of a loyal white constituency who were not afraid to avow their sentiments openly, both at home and abroad.

The Call for the Convention

was prepared by Lorenzo Sherwood of Texas, and was issued from Washington, D. C., on the Fourth of July. It reads as follows:—

"TO THE LOYAL UNIONISTS OF THE SOUTH:—

"The great issue is upon us! The majority in Congress, and its supporters, firmly declare that 'the rights of the citizens enumerated in the Constitution, and established by the supreme law, must be maintained inviolate.'

"Rebels and Rebel sympathizers assert that 'the rights of the citizens must be left to the States alone, and under such regulations as the respective States choose voluntarily to prescribe.'

"We have seen this doctrine of State sovereignty carried out in its practical results until all authority in Congress was denied, the Union temporarily destroyed, the constitutional rights of the citizens of the South nearly annihilated, and the land desolated by civil war.

"The time has come when the restructure of Southern State Government must be laid on constitutional principles, or the despotism, grown up under an atrocious leadership, be permitted to remain. We know of no other plan than that Congress, under its constitutional powers, shall now exercise its authority to establish the principle whereby protection is made co-extensive with citizenship.

"We maintain that no State, either by its organic law or legislation, can make transgression on the rights of the citizen legitimate. We demand and ask you to concur in demanding protection to every citizen of the great republic on the basis of equality before the law; and further, that no State Government should be recognized as legitimate under the Constitution in so far as it does not by its organic law make impartial protection full and complete.

"Under the doctrine of 'State sovereignty,' with Rebels in the foreground, controlling Southern Legislatures, and embittered by disappointment in their schemes to destroy the Union, there will be no safety for the loyal element of the South. Our reliance for protection is now on Congress, and the great Union party that has stood and is standing by our nationality, by the constitutional rights of the citizen, and by the beneficent principles of the Government.

"For the purpose of bringing the loyal Unionists of the South into conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, we invite you to send delegates in good numbers from all the Southern States, including Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, to meet at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of September next. It is proposed that we should meet at that time to recommend measures for the establishment of such government in the South as accords with and protects the rights of all citizens. We trust this call will be responded to by numerous delegations of such as represent the true loyalty of the South. That kind of government which gives full protection to all rights of the citizen, such as our fathers intended, we claim as our birthright. Either the lovers of constitutional liberty must rule the nation, or Rebels and their sympathizers be permitted to misrule it. Shall loyalty or disloyalty have the keeping of the destinies of the nation? Let the responses to this call, which is now in circulation for signatures, and is being numerously signed, answer."

The Signers.

When the call was first issued, the following names were appended:—

TEXAS.
A. J. Hamilton,
George W. Paschal,
Lorenzo Sherwood,
C. P. Sabin,

ALABAMA.
George Reese,
D. H. Bingham,
M. J. Saffold,
J. H. Larcombe,

GEORGIA.
G. W. Ashburn,
Henry G. Cole,

MISSOURI.
J. W. McClurg,
John R. Kelso,
J. F. Benjamin,
George W. Anderson.

TENNESSEE.
W. B. Stokes,
Joseph S. Fowler,
James Gettys.

VIRGINIA.
John B. Troth,
J. M. Stewart,
William N. Berkley,
Allen C. Harmon,
Lewis McKenzie,
J. W. Hunnicutt,
John C. Underwood,
Burnham Wardwell,
Alexander M. Davis.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Byron Laflin,
Daniel R. Goodloe

Notice was also given, at the end of the call, that gentlemen at a distance could have their names attached to it by forwarding a written request to D. H. Bingham, Esq., one of the signers from Alabama, at Washington, D. C. In pursuance of this invitation the following additional signatures, among many others of less prominence, have since then been forwarded to Washington, and annexed to the call:—

LOUISIANA.
Michael Hahn,
A. P. Dostie,
W. P. Judd,
J. Hawkins,
Eugene Staes,
Thomas W. Conway,
James Graham,
R. King Cutler,
John Lours,

TENNESSEE.
Nat. B. Owens,

Henry C. Dibble,
Guy Duplantier,
A. P. Field,
Rufus Waples,
Judge E. Heistand,
N. W. Daniels,
R. C. Richardson,
A. B. Cooper.

TENNESSEE.
T. McKinley.

MISSOURI.
R. T. Van Horn,
Thomas C. Fletcher,
Charles E Moss,
A. D. Cannon,
C. V. Hollyfield,
John Grisham,
John H. Stokely
James H. Yorke,
Peter Brown.
R. D. Bansfield,
J. R. French,
Jacob Baughman,

John Minor Botts,
Franklin Stearns,
W. J. Cowing,
John F. Lewis,
John B. Brown,

W. R. Hillyer,
Philip Frazer,

Isaac Murphy,
J. W. Babe,

J. E. Bryant,
Fred. Bender,
A. S. Murray,
M. G. Dobbins,
Turner Floyd,
Isaac McLane,
Daniel Ingle,
B. Hartmann,
John T. Compton,
Jesse Trotter,

Thomas Haughey,
Albert Griffin,

R. C Boyley,

John H. Aughey,
J. M Jones,

Charles Sanders,
Thomas Bridges,
W. Sprodim,

D. Miller,
Robert Simpson,
James McAdams,
R Artenborough,
W. Porter,
Samuel Phelps,
G. Williams,
William Boker,
A. P. Wiley,
William Frisrich,
D. E. E Braman,
Stephen C. Attenburg,
George W. Darrett,

Alexander Baughman,
Samuel Baughman,
Jacob Buzard,
T. H. Grisham,
John Plant,
William Pope,
A. P. McKee,
John A. Yancey,
R. H. Harris,
Philip Inhoof,
James Taliaferro,
Elijah Reinhard.

VIRGINIA.
Owen T. Holmes,
J. C. Dean,
J. H. Brister,
J. A. Faulkner,
Samuel B. Walton.

FLORIDA.
C. L. Robinson,
John W. Price.

ARKANSAS.
Elias Harrall.

GEORGIA.
N. P. Hurbin,
W. M. Wright,
A. G. Vining,
Charles Knorr,
G. W. Orr,
James L Dunning,
L. P. Gudger,
Ambrose Spencer.
P. L. Hampton.

ALABAMA.
William H. Smith.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Alexander H. Jones.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
T. Henley.

MISSISSIPPI.
Joseph N. Field.

KENTUCKY.
J. T. Goins,
John R. Chandler.

TEXAS.
J. A. Asbury,
William Fleuring.
William Brandage,
S. T. Bledsoe,
Samuel Phillips,
James Seydell.
John Chapman,
William Kirtly,
A. Dowdy,
Benjamin Barr,
D. Nance,
D. Bloodgood,
William Fonlin.

The Selection of Delegates.

For the purpose of exciting the loyal Southerners to their utmost exertions in the selection of delegates to the Convention, a committee was appointed, consisting of Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas; M. J. Saffold, of Alabama; and Colonel William B. Stokes, of Tennessee. Mr. Saffold prepared the following circular, which was published over the signatures of the committee, on the 10th of July, and circulated extensively throughout the South:—

An Exhortation to Southern Unionists.

"The undersigned have been appointed, by the signers of the accompanying call, a committee, to address you in their behalf, and urge you to prompt and energetic efforts in the appointment of delegates, from your State and section, to meet delegates from the other Southern States, in Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next. By the strong ties of common sufferings in the past, and the dangers present and future which surround us, we appeal to you, once more, to come to the rescue in a moment of imminent danger to yourselves and our country. We had all hoped that, when treason was beaten in the field, and her armed traitors captive to the Government which they had wickedly sought to destroy, we of the South who, through four long years of untold sufferings and horrors, adhered to her fortunes and her banner amidst all the changes and vicissitudes of war, would at least receive protection to all the constitutional rights of American citizens. We relied confidently on the sense of justice and gratitude of the loyal citizens of the United States, through their Senators and Representatives in Congress, to guard, in the most effectual manner, our future peace and security against the malevolence, vindictiveness, hate, and disloyalty of the late Rebels. This confidence we believe has not been misplaced. We relied, too, as we had a right to rely, on the earnest and efficient co-operation of the Executive of the Nation, placed in power by the great Union party of the country because of his supposed devotion to the Government, and his abhorrence of treason, and his desire to see *'intelligent, conscious traitors'* punished and made disreputable. We confidently expected his hearty co-operation with the political department of the Government in providing such Governments, in the States lately in rebellion as would protect the country from conspirators, in official positions, against its peace; and secure to loyal citizens life, liberty, and property, together with the inestimable privilege of impressing upon the minds of others his conscientous convictions of truth, by speech, or through the medium of the press. We also had reason to hope that the freedman, as well as the loyal white man, in the South, would find ample protection for all his rights as an *American citizen*, by actual military force if necessary, until equal laws and corrected public sentiment would place them on a firm and enduring basis. In these hopes, predicated on the oft-repeated declarations of the President, we have been grievously disappointed—cruelly deceived. We have neither seen treason made odious nor traitors disreputable by any act of the Executive of the Nation. We *have* seen traitors—leading, intelligent, conscious traitors—bearing away from the national capital with exultation, in the same pocket, indemnity for the past and endorsement and security for the future, in the form of special pardons and appointments to Federal office; while leading intelligent Unionists were made conscious that fidelity to the *Government* was not the passport to Executive favor; but, on the contrary, servile subserviency to the President and his 'policy,' as against the deliberate and matured judgment of the loyal people of the United States, and the constitutional power of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, was the only condition required of applicants for favor, whose claims, thus sustained, were, in no instance, impaired by treasonable antecedents.

"We have seen our States that remained in rebellion to the close of the war, without an exception, remitted to the control of a Rebel magistracy, elected by Rebels to the exclusion of the friends of the Union. With one voice we can testify to the encouragement given to traitors and treasonable sentiments in the South in the past twelve months; and the deep gloom and despondency which have settled upon the minds and hearts of the loyal people in those States.

"When the effects of the President's policy was first felt to be pernicious and ruinous, we were justified—certainly excusable—in believing that it was but an error in judgment which would be corrected by him with promptitude as soon as discovered. We had well hoped that he would hold to a just accountability those who, we believed, had so grossly abused his clemency and apparent magnanimity. They have doubtless understood him far better than we. The entire course of the Rebels seems to meet his unqualified assent and approbation. The election of an unpardoned Rebel to the Chief Magistracy of a Rebel State, who, in his first message to the Legislature, denounced the war on the part of the United States against the Rebellion as the most unholy and disgraceful in character ever practised by a Christian nation, had the effect of procuring his speedy pardon. The entire control by *late Rebels*, and *present* conspirators against the peace of the country, of eleven States; men who cherish the most deadly hatred of all lovers of the Government, and are threatening them with violence, as in the beginning of the Rebellion: who denounce the loyal people of the loyal States, and heap invectives on their loyal Senators and Representatives in Congress, who, they pray, may be forcibly ejected by the bayonet from the halls of the National Capitol, and the Government administered by the will of the President; these, and such as these, together with their Northern sympathizers, are esteemed fit associates and counsellors of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and constitute the material out of which a new party—the Johnson party—is to be formed to guide the country through its present perils, and mould its future destiny.

"The leaders of this movement are well understood by the loyal country. The President and his friends, well knowing that he has forfeited the confidence of the great Union party, which elected him, have madly determined to organize a new party of this 'speckled progeny of many conjunctions.' The effect has been to consolidate and crystallize the Union party. It stands to-day more compact, powerful, and confident than at any period of its existence. Its triumph in the approaching fall elections is not only certain, but will be overwhelming. What is the duty of the Unconditional Union men of the South, and what is to be their position? Our duty is to act with the friends of the Government, who are our friends, and our *only friends*. We must take position with the loyal people and Congress of the nation, against the machinations of the new coalition of Rebels and their Northern sympathizers.

"We can have no affiliation with those who deride and hate us because of our love of the Union now and in the past, and who—there is abundant reason to believe—are at this moment again conspiring to overthrow the Government.

"If those who are to constitute this new party should attain power and possess themselves of the control of the Government, what consideration may we expect at their hands, what mercy can we hope? They have proved faithless to every pledge and obligation, however sacred, both before and since the Rebellion. The most solemn oaths are used by them as a mere cloak for treachery; and magnanimity and mercy on the part of an outraged Government and its friends are impudently and insultingly derided the moment they are relieved from dread of punishment. No history furnishes an example of such incorrigible guilt and shameless mendacity.

"To the Union party, and to that alone we look for relief from our present unhappy condition, and for permanent security in the future. The party is powerful enough for success without our aid, but it is none the less our duty to signalize our devotion to the principles of republican liberty, which that party is so nobly sustaining, by active affirmative co-operation on our part. Moreover, if we wish the support, the countenance and protecting care of the Union party, to shield us from the dangers which now threaten us, we must not be afraid to make known to them our condition and dire necessities. It is scarcely too much to say that the Southern Unionists, though too weak for self-protection, hold in their hands the key to the solution of the question of the reorganization of civil State Governments in the South. We know it has been said that we have been ignored by all parties in and out of Congress—that we are being ground to death between the upper and nether mill-stones. Let it be remembered that, *as a party* in the South, we have made no effort to make known our wants, our condition, our hopes, or sufferings.

"We do assure you that it is the wish, the ardent desire and intention of Congress to give us protection and security, when fully advised of our needs.

"Let us then perform our duty to ourselves and our country, by meeting together for consultation upon our present condition and future interests, and present to the country the united voice of the down-trodden Unionists of the South; presenting a fearless and truthful statement of facts which shall command the attention, and challenge the confidence and sympathy, of every friend of the Government, and of human liberty, throughout the land.

"It may be that fear of the same despotism over the minds and consciences of men that existed in the beginning of the Rebellion, and reigned supreme in the South during its continuance, will again assert its power, and condemn to extreme punishment those who may dare to respond to our call. We have but to say that, whatever danger threatens, and whatever sacrifices are involved, we *must* aid in breaking the shackles that bind us.

"If the enemies of free government do not yet understand that the rights of American citizenship are to be paramount and supreme over the hellish spirit born of slavery, and nurtured by bigotry, ignorance, and prejudice, they will learn it in the throes and struggles of the next civil commotion which they and their abettors inaugurate.

"One other step, and they will have placed themselves forever without the pale of forgiveness. The *fiat* has gone forth. The people of the United States have resolved that this shall be a Government of freedom and equal rights for all; and we to those who shall hereafter resist this solemn judgment. He who is guilty of a second Rebellion to this Government will appeal in vain for pardon. Let us act boldly as becomes free men; and if we should thereby incur danger, the country will understand and appreciate the shameless hypocrisy of those who prate of their loyalty and right to readmission into the Union in one breath, and in the next excite a brutalized mob to violence upon a citizen for exercising the constitutional right of meeting his fellow-citizens to petition the political power of the nation for a redress of grievances. Let us do our duty and trust to God and our loyal countrymen for vindication and protection.

"We urge you to lose no time in making your nominations, by public meetings or otherwise, as may be most convenient to you. You can scarcely conceive the importance which gentlemen from every part of the country attach to this proposed meeting of Southern Unionists. We venture to say that we have in a great measure our destiny in our own hands. It is earnestly hoped that we will wisely use the power we possess."

The Reception.

The selection of Philadelphia for the place of meeting of the Wigwam Convention was a severe blow to New York city. Metropolitan dignity was severely hurt thereby, a fact which metropolitan journals and politicians did not attempt or pretend to conceal. Now that we are to be again honored by the presence in our midst of representative men from every section of the country, it is probable that metropolitan grief will be too deep for utterance. It is the fact, nevertheless, that Philadelphia is to be thus honored the second time, and her citizens, and those of the State at large, have been on the alert to justify this distinction. Both the Union State Central Committee and the Union League have held special meetings with this object in view, and adopted addresses of greeting to the members of the coming Convention. The first of these,

The Greeting of the Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania,

is in the following language:—

"PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next. History furnishes no parallell to the patriotism, courage, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith. The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends. On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts. The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country. It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co-operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

"By order of the Committee.

"FR. JORDAN, Chairman."

The Honorary Delegates.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, the Governors of several of the Northern States, and the Union State Central Committees of other States, have appointed honorary delegates to meet with the representatives of Southern loyalty.

The Action of the Union League

has been even more extended than that of the State Central Committee. A special meeting of the League was held at their Club House on Broad street, on the evening of the 22d of August, when a long series of preambles and resolutions was adopted. After citing the results of the recent war, the provisions of the Constitution affecting those who were guilty of treason against the United States, and the action of Congress in view of the necessities of the country in the present crisis, the preamble continues:—

"*Whereas*, A convention of loyal Unionists of the South has been called to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in September, for the purpose of bringing the loyal men of the Southern States in conjunctive action with the true friends of republican government in the North, with the view to re-establish the States recently in rebellion in their just and proper relations with the Federal Government, on a basis which will insure the tranquility and integrity of the Union, and guarantee to all men the blessings of a free government justly administered.

"*And whereas*, The said Convention will represent the faithful and loyal citizens of the South, with whom the members of the Union League of Philadelphia have always been in sympathy—men who steadfastly and fearlessly resisted, to the utmost of their power, the efforts of disunionists to destroy the Government, and whose fidelity to the Union subjects them, even now, to the most cruel persecution from the traitors who were engaged in the war against it, and whose hands are stained with the blood of our own friends and kindred—be it, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this League will welcome to the city of Philadelphia the delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, to be held on the first Monday of September next, and will co-operate with them and other loyal citizens of the United States to secure a perpetual Union of all the States on the basis proposed in the amendment to the Constitution agreed upon by Congress and submitted to the Legislatures of the several States."

The resolutions following provide that on the assembling of the Convention there shall be a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of extending to the delegates a grand public reception, in which the loyal citizens of this and other States are invited to participate. The Secretary of the League is also instructed to issue to each of the delegates admitted to the Convention a card of admission to the League House. A committee of the League, to consist of the President and seventy-six members, is further provided for, whose duty it shall be to present to the Convention a copy of the resolutions, and the following letter expressive of the views of the League:—

"*To the Loyal Unionists of the South in Convention assembled:*—

"Fellow-Citizens:—The Union League of Philadelphia was formed in the darkest hours of the war against Rebellion, for the purpose of strengthening and supporting the Government against those who sought its destruction. Seeking to aid in the triumph of the broad principles of republican nationality, it has ever been in sympathy with all who have labored and suffered for that sacred cause. Foremost among these are the Union men of the South, who, during four years of unparalleled persecution, kept the fires of patriotism burning brightly amid the gloom of treason and rebellion.

"The League would therefore be false to all its principles if it did not gladly seize the opportunity of your assembling in the city where the Union was formed, to welcome you in the warmest manner. Here, where the traditions of our fathers teach us the love of country and of equal rights, you have fittingly met to prove to the whole land that there is a genuine Union sentiment in the South—not that spurious Unionism which rebels because it cannot wield supremacy, and then returns to win by empty lip-service the power which it had failed to extort by force, but the tried Unionism which has never swerved from the right, though destruction seemed to be its portion, and which has proved its devotion to our country by faithfulness through trials almost too great for human endurance. To such Unionism our warmest respect is due, and with the men who have thus proved their patriotism we esteem it an honor to be united in the bonds of fellowship.

"Your suffering during the war commanded our heartiest sympathy, and we promised ourselves that its triumphant close would bring to you your reward, not only in a release from persecution, but in enabling you to carry into effect your noble aspirations in moulding into one glorious nationality the hitherto jarring sections of our country. With you we grieve profoundly at the unexpected policy which apparently seeks to reward treason and to punish fidelity; nor can we see aught but evil for the future in the unholy alliance between those on the one hand who sought to subvert the Government, and on the other who endeavored to cripple that Government in its efforts of self-preservation.

"With you, we think that the destinies of the republic should not be confided to men who have labored for its destruction. With you, we deprecate the measures which place loyalty, defenceless, in the power of such men as organized the New Orleans massacres. With you, we desire to see treason made odious, in order to secure for our posterity the blessings of peace. With you, we supported the war in the interests of peace; but the peace for which we struggled was not to be a hollow truce, in which both parties should be recruiting strength for another conflict; nor was it to be an artifice by which traitors should obtain through legislation the ends which they had failed to secure by force.

"You have suffered, and we have striven for a peace which should confer upon our country unity in fact as well as in name; and we all recognize that this is only to be obtained by giving unalterable constitutional sanction to the verdict rendered on the field of battle. Such being our community of feeling and of purpose, we hold you in all honor for the sacrifices which you have made, and which you are ready to continue to the end.

"We shall at all times feel our house honored by the presence of your steadfast and incorruptible patriotism, and we would especially request your attendance on the — day of September, that a free interchange of sentiments may serve to consolidate the bonds of mutual sympathy and good-will.

"May a righteous God so direct your deliberations as to render your assembly an efficient instrument in restoring to our country the harmony and unity to which it has so long been a stranger."

The Final Preliminaries.

The committee appointed by the Union League of Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving the loyal Unionists of the South on the occasion of their Convention, to be held on Monday next, have adopted the following order of proceedings:—

I. The delegates appointed by and acting for the loyal Unionists of the South are invited to assemble at Independence Square, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, where they will be met by the delegates from all other States, by the Philadelphia "Boys in Blue" and their comrades in arms from other cities and States, and by such organizations as may desire to participate. The Southern delegates will then proceed, escorted by these delegations and public bodies, to the Union League House, in Broad street, where they will be formally welcomed by the Hon. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Committee on Reception.

II. After the address of welcome and the response, the Southern delegates will proceed with the escort above mentioned to National Hall, Market street, below Thirteenth, which has been especially provided and fitted up by the Union League for their accommodation during the sessions of their Convention.

III. Union mass meetings will be held every evening in front of the League House, on Broad street, and at the National Hall, on Market street.

The Committee of Escort, appointed by the Union League, have selected General Horatio Gates Sickel as Chief Marshal of the procession which will assemble in Independence Square on Monday morning, September 3.

The National Union Club, of Philadelphia, have placed their handsomely-furnished building, at No. 1105 Chesnut street, at the entire disposal of the delegates during their sojourn in the city. In pursuance of an invitation from this Club, as fast as the delegates have arrived they have registered their names in a book at the Club House, provided for this purpose.

The National Union Club have also requested the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia to unfurl the old flag from mast and staff while the Convention remains in session. During the sitting

of the Wigwam Convention there was a beggarly display of bunting, but next week we presume the case will be far different. It is likewise presumed that the city will then rejoice in the presence of its Mayor; and if "the celebrated John Milton," or Mr. Secretary Seward, "or any other man" of Wigwam tendencies, chooses to, take a John Gilpin gallop through our streets, his ambition of having the Chief Magistrate of the city for a spectator will be amply gratified. It would also be in taste for our citizens to honor the Southern heroes by illuminating their residences in the evening, as long as the Convention is in session.

THE DELEGATES.

As soon as the call for the Convention was issued, the leaders in the movement commenced their preparations for the selection of the delegates. In the border States, and in Tennessee and some parts of Virginia, no great difficulty was encountered, and conventions were regularly held and appointments made. With regard to the other States, however, it was soon found that it would cost even more than a loyal man's life to advocate the cause of the Convention openly. So absolute is the

The Reign of Terror

in most of the States composing the late so-called Confederacy, that the idea of regular State and District Conventions had to be abandoned. Loyal men who steadfastly and uncompromisingly fought secession, from its conception to its demise, shrunk with fear and trembling from making known their sentiments in the present "reconstructed" condition of affairs. In many of the "reconstructed" States, however, there are clubs of Union men scattered about in various localities, who have since held secret meetings, and appointed some of their own members to attend the Convention as delegates. In places where these clubs have no regular and systematic existence, the loyal men of a particular neighborhood have assembled or conferred with each other, and thus selected their representatives. And where even this means of appointment was impossible, loyal men have been constituted delegates by their own appointment, and will attend the Convention in that capacity.

For the reasons just stated, it has been impossible for us to obtain lists of delegates from the several Southern States as full and correct as were those we presented to the public previous to the assemblage of the late Wigwam Convention in this city. Therefore, until the loyal Convention has actually met and commenced its deliberation, the world cannot know the names of more than a few of those who will compose it.

We give below, however, the lists as far as we have been able to ascertain anything concerning them, up to the time of going to press:—

Alabama.

In this State there is but one Congressional District in which the loyal men dare attempt to hold an open meeting. There they have held a convention, and appointed Dr. Thomas Haughey, one of the signers of the call, as a delegate. Others of the following signers from this State will also be present at the Convention:—

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

George Reese,	Thomas Haughey,
D. H. Bingham,	Albert Griffin,
M. J. Saffold,	William H. Smith.
J. H. Larcombe,	

REESE is a South Carolinian by birth. Years ago he was a member of the State Senate of Alabama. He is an uncompromising Union man, and fought secession at home from the very first. Last year he was the Union candidate for Representative in Congress from the Third District, receiving 2100 votes; but he was defeated by Cullen A. Battle, a Rebel General who lost a leg in the service of the Confederacy.

BINGHAM is a native of Vermont, but has lived in Alabama about thirty-three years. Before the war he was the editor of the Athens *Herald*, and advocated the cause of the Union in its columns up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's first election. He then found it absolutely necessary to dispose of his paper, but he remained at home, opposing the war openly, until the fall of 1862. He then went to Washington, and was connected with the Treasury Department until the 1st of August, at which time he was dismissed because of his affiliation with the proposed September Convention.

SAFFOLD, the author of the circular given at length in a previous column, was an outspoken opponent of the Rebellion until he was threatened with conscription into the Confederate army. Then, through the personal friendship and influence of Judge Campbell, the Rebel Assistant Secretary of War, he was appointed Provost Judge of the War Department of the "C. S. A.," and sent South to examine political prisoners. He opened his provost-court, and invariably released every man brought before him on the charge of Unionism. For this conduct, numerous charges were preferred against him, and petitions for his removal poured into Richmond from all parts of the South. However, he held to his position until the Federal troops took possession of Alabama, when he again proclaimed his Union sentiments without disguise. This time his loyal course resulted in his being forced to leave the State. He remained in Washington for a time, and has recently been stumping Pennsylvania against the President's policy. After the Convention closes, he goes to Indiana on a campaigning tour, by invitation of Governor Morton, of that State.

LARCOMBE is a native of Pennsylvania, but has lived in Alabama many years. At the outbreak of the war he was in charge of the telegraph office at Huntsville, Alabama, where he still remained when the town was captured by General Mitchell, in April, 1862. He was appointed by the latter superintendent of the railroad and telegraph lines in his department, and in that capacity rendered material aid to the Union cause. Since the fall of 1862 he has been in Washington.

HAUGHEY has long resided in Alabama. He was an uncompromising Unionist, and served three years in the Federal army as assistant surgeon and post surgeon.

GRIFFIN is the editor of the *National* of Mobile, an intensely radical and loyal paper. He is a native of Macon, Ga., where he resided until 1855. In that year the cry of "Abolitionist" was raised, and he was obliged to come North to save his life. He resided in the West until January, 1866, since when he has been in Mobile.

SMITH served in the Federal army, and was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea. He has been a judge of the State Circuit Court, and was always an out-and-out Unionist.

Among other loyal Alabamians who are expected to attend the Convention, are David Woodruff, E. W. Peck, and W. W. D. Turner.

WOODRUFF is a native of Connecticut, but a resident of Alabama since 1829. Although he has never held office, he is one of the finest scholars in the State, and has always exerted a great influence, and always in favor of the Union.

PECK is also a native of Connecticut. He is considered one of the most profound jurists of the South, and has held the position of Chancellor in Alabama. He was a firm Union man from first to last. On the close of the war he was elected a member from Tuscaloosa county of the State Convention for remodelling the Constitution of Alabama, but the Sheriff fraudulently gave the certificate to his sedession opponent.

TURNER is a native of Missouri. He served as a Colonel in the Federal army, and was with General Lyon at Wilson's creek. He was also a member of the Missouri Convention of 1861. At the close of the war he established himself as a lawyer in Mobile.

Arkansas.

The following are the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

Isaac Murphy,	Elias Harrall,
J. W. Babe,	

MURPHY is a native of the South, and enjoys the proud distinction of being the only member of the Arkansas State Convention who dared or cared to vote against secession. This he did, and was rewarded, on the reorganization of the State on a loyal basis in 1864, by being elected Governor for four years.

HARRALL is at present the Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, a position to which he could not have been elected without being, as he is, an uncompromising loyalist.

Delaware.

A Convention of Union men was held on the 10th of August, when the following were appointed

DELEGATES.

N. B. Smithers,	T. B. Courtsey,
J. H. Adams,	Benjamin Burton,
John Alderdice,	Jacob Moore.

SMITHERS is a lawyer by profession; he was Clerk of the Delaware House of Representatives in 1845 and 1847, and in January, 1863, was appointed Secretary of State. He resigned this position to take his seat in the Thirty-eighth Congress, to which he was elected on the death of Hon. William Temple, a Democrat. Charles Brown was the Democratic candidate, but owing to imaginary fears of military interference with the election, his name was withdrawn a few days previous, and only a few scattering votes were cast against Mr. Smithers.

BURTON was a leading Whig politician many years ago, when he served as a judge of the State courts and also as Governor of the State, being the only Whig who was elected to that position during a long time.

District of Columbia.

Several delegations will be present from the Federal District, comprising, among others, the following gentlemen:—

DELEGATES.

Joseph Holt,	John M. Edmunds,
Major J. E. Doughty,	Major William S. Morse,
William A. Short,	William Stringer,
F. Wilson,	F. E. Dake.
D. J. Bryant,	

HOLT has long been a prominent politician of Kentucky, belonging to the Democratic school. In March, 1859, President Buchanan appointed him Postmaster-General, and in December, 1860, he succeeded the notorious John B. Floyd as Secretary of War, doing what little he could to avert the catastrophe of secession. President Lincoln appointed him Judge Advocate General, a position he still holds, though upon a very insecure tenure.

EDMUNDS was a prominent Republican of Michigan at the outbreak of the war, holding the position of Chairman of the State Executive Committee. He had previously been on the bench. President Lincoln appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office, a position from which Mr. Johnson has taken measures to remove him. He is one of the most straightforward radicals in the country, and is at present Grand President of the Union League of the United States.

Florida.

The following are the names of the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

W. R. Hillyer,	C. L. Robinson,
Philip Frazer,	John W. Price.

HILLYER is a Northern man, who went South as a Captain in the Federal army, and settled in Osceola, Florida, where he now officiates as postmaster.

ROBINSON was appointed at the Baltimore Convention, in 1864, a member of the National Union Executive Committee.

Georgia.

The following are among the many loyal men of this State who are

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

G. W. Ashburn,	Henry G. Cole,
J. E. Bryant,	N. P. Hurbin,
Frederick Bender,	W. W. Wright,
A. S. Murray,	A. G Vining,
M. G. Dobbins,	Charles Knorr,
Turner Floyd,	G. W. Orr,
Isaac McLane,	James L. Dunning,
Daniel Ingle,	L. P. Gudger,
B. Hartmann,	Ambrose Spencer,
John P. Compton,	P. L. Hampton.
Jesse Trotter,	

ASHBURN is a native of North Carolina, but was raised and has lived all his life in Georgia. He is an outspoken radical, and was noted throughout the State for his contempt and disregard of the Confederacy, and of everything and everybody connected with it. He served for a time as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Rosecranz, and as President of the Provost-Board of the Department. He was several times captured by the Rebels, and put upon trial for his life, but managed to outwit them on every occasion. On the outbreak of the war he was warned out of Columbus, Georgia, where he then resided, because he would not take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. Arming his two sons with muskets, and himself with a revolver, he maintained his position until his wife, who was ill at the time, had sufficiently recovered to enable the family to start upon their journey.

COLE is a native of New York, and in his boyhood was a friend and schoolmate of William H. Seward. He has resided in Georgia about forty years. He opposed the Rebellion bitterly, and was imprisoned for this reason at Atlanta, and afterwards at Charleston. After the war he was a candidate for Congress, but suffered defeat at the hands of a Rebel general.

BRYANT is a native of Maine. He went South as a Captain in the 8th Maine Volunteers, serving first under General Thomas W. Sherman, and afterwards on the staff of General Saxton. In May, 1865, he was appointed an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and placed in charge of the upper and middle sections of Georgia and South Carolina. Shortly after the Federal occupation of Augusta, Georgia, he established himself there, being appointed President of the "Georgia Equal Rights Association," and editing their organ, the *Loyal Georgian*, a very radical sheet. The country is familiar with the tribulations which this journal has encountered at the hands of General Tillson.

WRIGHT has always been a Union man, but during the war he was elected to the Rebel Congress. That body, however, refused to let him take his seat.

MURRAY is the editor of the *American Union*, a radical paper published at Griffin, Georgia. He fought secession from first to last, and at one time was entirely burnt out by the Rebels.

DUNNING is an outspoken Union man, living at Atlanta, where he owned an extensive foundry at the outbreak of the war. Because he would not make shot for the Rebels he was imprisoned, but to no purpose. He has been an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau since the war.

Kentucky.

The following are among the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

Charles Sanders,	J. T. Goines,
Thomas Bridges,	John R. Chandler.
W. Sprodhn,	

Louisiana.

The following from this State are the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

Michael Hahn,	Henry C. Dibble,
A. P. Dostie,	Guy Duplantier,
W. P. Judd,	A. P. Field,
J. Hawkins,	Rufus Waples,
Eugene Sines,	Judge E. Heistand,
Thomas W. Conway,	N. W. Daniels,
James Graham,	R. C. Richardson,
R. King Cutler,	A. B. Cooper.
John Tours,	

HAHN, a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in infancy. He has since been a resident of Louisiana, and is a lawyer by profession. After the capture of New Orleans by General Butler, he became an outspoken Unionist, and was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, being awarded his seat at the close of the session. He was also elected the first Governor of the reconstructed State, a position which he resigned, to accept an election to the United States Senate. His seat in this body is contested, but neither party has been admitted as yet. The ferocious assault made upon him by the bloodthirsty Rebel mob, during the recent New Orleans massacre, has endeared him to the loyal people of the whole country.

DOSTIE was one of the first and strongest Union men in New Orleans. He was a dentist from New York, and had been in New Orleans since about 1856. He was forced to leave before the capture of the city by General Butler, but returned with the latter. His life was sacrificed on the altar of liberty by the police thugs of Mayor Monroe during the recent riot.

CONWAY is a prominent merchant of New Orleans, and an out-and-out Unionist.

GRAHAM, a firm Unionist, was appointed United States Marshal by President Lincoln. He has always advocated unqualified suffrage. On account of his Union sentiments, the present rebellious Legislature has refused to confirm his commission as a Notary Public, a position which he had held for twenty years.

CUTLER is a native of Illinois and has resided in New Orleans for several years, engaged in the practice of the law. Before the war he held the position of Police Judge. After the reorganization of the State Government he was elected United States Senator, but has not yet been admitted to his seat.

TOURO has long been a resident of Louisiana, engaged in mercantile pursuits. A thorough Unionist, he remained in New Orleans during the Rebel occupation of the city; and when it was captured by General Butler, was offered the position of United States Sub-Treasurer by President Lincoln, which he declined.

FIELD is a native of Missouri. He has long been engaged in the practice of the law in New Orleans, being distinguished as a criminal lawyer. He has been a firm Unionist throughout, and was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, receiving his mileage and being admitted to the privilege of the floor. He gained considerable notoriety while in Washington, by a ferocious assault on the Hon. William D. Kelley.

WAPLES has been a thorough Unionist, and has held the position of United States District Attorney.

HEISTAND is a true Unionist. He has been a judge of several different courts in New Orleans, and is a first-class lawyer.

DANIELS was Colonel of a colored regiment, serving in the Southwest through the war. President Lincoln appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue, but owing to his radical sentiments his friends deserted him, and refused the necessary bonds to enable him to enter upon the duties of the office.

Regular delegates to the Convention have been appointed in New Orleans, and perhaps in other sections of the State. But so great is the terror inspired by the recent massacre, that they have been afraid to make known their names, and it is doubtful if many of them will attend, as they must do so, if at all, at the risk of their lives. Among those who are certain to be present is—

THOMAS J. DURANT, long a resident of New Orleans, and a lawyer of deep culture and great ability. He has been a firm Unionist from the first, having remained in New Orleans during the Rebel occupation. On the capture of the city by General Butler he proceeded at once to call Union meetings, and since then has been very active and outspoken. He was constantly in consultation with Generals Butler, Banks, and Shipley, while these officers were in command at New Orleans.

Maryland.

This State sends her most radical statesmen and politicians, as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

John A. J. Creswell,	Charles C. Fulton,
Francis Thomas,	Col. Samuel G. Graham,
John L. Thomas, Jr.,	George W. Sands,
J. Lee Chapman,	Samuel M. Evans,
General Dennison,	Allied Mace.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1.	Jacob Tone,	Curtis Davis,
	Henry R. Torbet,	Ezekiel Cowgill,
	Joseph E. Weer,	Daniel T. Orem,
	John K. Thompson,	Cadmus Dashiell,
	Rev. Rich'd Chambers.	Wm. H. W. Farron.
2.	John A. Hopper,	Capt. L. M Haverstack,
	George M. McComas,	F. C Smith,
	H. Lefevre,	James L. Lowery,
	John T. Enser,	John Mottarigle,
	David K. Lasby,	Wm. P. Kimball.
3.	Henry Stockbridge,	Capt. Wm. T. Faithful,
	John Barron,	Samuel T. Hatch,
	Judge Hugh L. Bond.	Wm. P. Eaton,
	Archibald Sterling, Jr.,	Thomas C. James.
	Robert M. Bond,	Col. E. F. M. Faehtz.
4.	A. C. Green,	Col. Geo W. F. Vernon,
	J. Seers	Frederick Schley,
	William Dellinger,	Upton Buhrman,
	Peter Negley,	Col. Wm A. McKillip,
	Hon. Elias Davis,	Nicholas D. Norris.
5.	John C. Holland.	Dr. Joel Hopkins
	J. N. Slack,	J. H. Sellman,
	Powell Griscom.	Shelby Clarke,
	Capt R. S. Smith,	Thomas J. Wilson,
	Wm. J. Albert,	W. L. W. Seebrock.

CRESWELL is a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and a lawyer by profession. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates. In 1862 and 1863 he served as an Assistant Adjutant-General for Maryland. In 1863 he became a Representative, and subsequently a Senator in Congress. During his Congressional career he has acted uniformly with the radical Republicans. He is now a candidate for re-election to the Senate, his term expiring March 4, 1867. His most formidable competitor is the Hon. Montgomery Blair.

FRANCIS THOMAS was born in Frederick county, Maryland, February 3, 1779, and after studying law, was admitted to the Bar in 1820. In 1822, 1827, and 1829 he was a member of the State House of Delegates. In 1831 he entered the lower House of Congress, holding his seat uninterruptedly until 1841. From 1841 to 1844 he was Governor of the State. In 1861 he was again elected to the seat in Congress which he still holds. He is an out-and-out radical, voting in favor of the reconstruction measures of the present Congress.

JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., a member of the present Congress is as radical as his namesake, casting a vote on the same side on every occasion.

CHAPMAN, at the outbreak of the war, was a promising young lawyer of Baltimore. He was ably educated, and in every way fitted to lead the loyal men of that city in their every-day contest with secession. During the war he was elected Mayor, and is now a candidate for re-election the third time.

Mississippi.

The following are the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

Joseph N. Field,	J. M. Jones,
John H. Aughey.	

FIELD is a native of Georgia, now living in Columbus, Miss. He was a Circuit Judge before the war, and has always been a strong Unionist.

Missouri.

The following are among the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

J. W. McClurg,	R. T. Van Horn,
John R. Kelso,	Thomas C. Fletcher,
J. F. Benjamin,	Charles E. Moss,
George W. Anderson,	A. D Cannon,
Alexander Baughman,	C. V. Hollyfield,
Samuel Baughman,	John Grisham,
Jacob Buzard,	John H. Stokely,
T. H. Grisham,	James H. Yorke,
John Plant,	Peter Brown,
William Pope,	B. D. Bansfield,
A. P. McKee,	J. R. French,
John A. Yancey,	Jacob Baughman,
R. H. Harris,	James Tallaferro,
Philip Inhoof,	Elijah Reinhard.

At a meeting of the radical State Executive Committee, held on the 20th of August, the Governor of the State, and the radical Senators and Representatives in Congress, were requested to attend the Convention as

DELEGATES.

John B. Henderson,	B. Gratz Brown,
Henry T. Blow,	John R. Kelso,
J. W. McClurg,	R. T. Van Horn,
Benjamin F. Loan,	J. F. Benjamin.
George W. Anderson,	

MCCLURG is a native of Missouri, but passed most of his early life in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. He was admitted to the bar in the latter State in 1841, and was subsequently elected Clerk of the Circuit Court. In 1844 he returned to Missouri, and entered mercantile life. On the breaking out of the war, the Rebels despoiled him of a great portion of his property. An out-and-out Union man, he resented this treatment by joining the Federal army, serving as Colonel of the "Osage" regiment of infantry, and also of a regiment of cavalry. He was a member of the State Convention which disappointed the secession Legislature by keeping Missouri in the Union and deposing the entire State Government. In 1863 he became a member of the lower House of Congress, and was re-elected to the present Congress. He has voted uniformly with the radical Republicans on all the great questions of reconstruction.

FLEICHER, the present Governor of the State, is one of the most promising and popular statesmen in the West. He was a Colonel of volunteers in the early part of the war, serving gallantly at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and afterwards in repelling the invasion of Missouri by the Rebel General Price. In 1864 he was the radical candidate for Governor, Thomas L. Price being his competitor. He was elected by a large majority, and succeeded Provisional Governor Hall. He is a thorough radical in politics.

MOSS is the editor of the *Press*, a radical paper in St. Louis.

HENDERSON is a Virginian, but has resided in Missouri for thirty years. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon after elected to the State Legislature. He was a delegate to the Charleston Convention of 1860. After the outbreak of the war he had command for a time of a brigade of militia. When Trusten Polk was expelled from the United States Senate for his treason, Mr. Henderson was appointed his successor, and afterwards elected by the Legislature for a full term. He is one of the most radical members of the Senate.

BROWN, the other Senator from Missouri, is a native of Kentucky. He served in the State Legislature several terms, and from 1850 to 1857 edited the St. Louis *Democrat*, a radical newspaper.

BLOW is a Virginian by birth, and has devoted most of his time to manufactures. He has served four years in the State Legislature, was Minister to Venezuela from 1861 to 1862, and in the latter year was elected to the seat in Congress which he still holds. Like all the other Missouri radicals, he is extremely radical.

LOAN is a Kentuckian by birth, and a lawyer by profession. He has resided in Missouri since 1838. He was appointed a Brigadier-General at the outbreak of the war, and in 1862 was elected to Congress.

ANDERSON, KELSO, VAN HORN, and BENJAMIN, are members of the present Congress, and belong to the political school of Fletcher, Henderson, and McClurg.

North Carolina.

The following from this State are

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

Byron Laflin,	Alexander H. Jones,
Daniel R. Goodloe,	R. C. Boyley.

Conventions for the selection of delegates have been held in the eastern part of the State. At a meeting of the Union men of Washington county, held at Germantown on the 18th of August, the following were appointed

DELEGATES.

J. W. Wynne,	John B. Chitson, Jr.,
E. H. Willis,	Alexander M. Pheips.
M. C. McNamara,	J. A. Wilson,
J. J. Rea,	U. H. Rich,
H. K. Furnis,	William M. Cheny,
Samuel P. Woodley,	M. Bowis.

GOODLOE is a native of North Carolina, but for some years past he has been absent from the State. He is now the United States Marshal for the District of North Carolina, but is an outspoken radical notwithstanding. He is an earnest co-laborer with ex-Governor Holden in his efforts to redeem the "Old North State" from the blighting effects of slavery and secession.

JONES, a native of the State, has always been a firm Unionist, and now edits a radical paper at Hendersonville. He is Representative elect to Congress from the Seventh District.

WILLIS and RICH, two of the delegates, were out-and-out Union men during the war.

South Carolina.

This State is so thoroughly reconstructed that but one name has been obtained as a

SIGNER OF THE CALL.

T. Henley.

Tennessee.

The following from this State are among the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

W. B. Stokes,	Nat B. Owens,
Joseph S. Fowler,	T. McKinley.
James Gettys,	

The loyal Unionists of this State do not have the fear of Andrew Johnson's "reconstructed" Rebels before their eyes, and consequently they have assembled in open day and appointed delegates to represent them in the Convention.

The radical Convention held at Nashville some time since selected the following

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1	Hon. James P. Swann,	C. Wheeler,
	Captain Shade Harris,	Isaac Campbell,
	C. C. Smith,	Dr. J. H. Vance,
	James A. Bird,	Hon. R. R Butler,
	J. P. Caldwell,	Colonel John K. Miller.
	James Galbraith,	
2.	Hon. O. P. Temple,	K. J. Rogers,
	J. L. Hollingsworth,	Stephen Mather,
	J. M Cardell,	Hon. L. C. Houck,
	Gen. Joseph A. Cooper,	Lieut. Jesse Owens,
	J. B. Brownlow,	Milton Phillips.
3.	Col. Jos. A Blackburn,	F. M. Anderson,
	David Beatty,	J. M. Wakefield,
	Col. Samuel Porter,	William Pryor,
	J. B. Rodgers,	G. F. Smith,
	Dr. J. B. Armstrong,	W. J. Brisbon,
	Lewis Palkner,	A. Hyde,
	D. C. Trewhitt,	W. H. Goodwin,
	Colonel T. R. Stanley,	William W Low.
	Colonel Tom Water,	
4.	Colonel Lewis Tillman,	T. S. Bartlett,
	W. H. Wisener,	J. B. Paris,
	Idyll Henderson,	John Chitwood,
	Captain E. G. Fleming,	Mr. Cary.
	Capt. James Wortham,	
5.	Col. R. H. McEwen,	J. G. Orden,
	N. Derby,	S. B Brown,
	Dr. Cliff	D. W. Gleene,
	Colonel Trimble,	John York,
	H. H. Harrison,	John Wilson,
	J. H. Palmer,	H. C. Whitney,
	S. C. Mercer,	A. S. Shankland,
	D. W. Peabody,	M. Hufty,
	W. C. Bunts,	Julius Briesen,
	H. G. Scovell,	Alexander S. Bradley,
	John Shumier,	C. Knoffle,
	John Ruhm,	Rev. J. Barth.
6.	D. A Davidson,	J. H. Gregory,
	J. J. Noah,	Capt. Robert Guthrie,
	Mr. Buck,	C. W. Shipman,
	Maj. J. M. Dickerson,	Judge Foote.
7.	Gen. John Eaton,	William Rutledge,
	John T. G. Smith	Tom Boyle,
	Hon. W. M. Smith,	Hon. F. Hart,
	Hon. Wm Hunter,	Major R. M. Thompson,
	S. B. Beaumont,	J. L. Wingfield, Jr.,
	F. S. Davis,	P. M. Neal,
	J. E. Maynard.	John Sherman,
	Colonel G. R Rutter,	Dr. Melcher,
	L. M. Wolcott,	Mr. Quinn,
	W. R. Moore,	Judge G. W. Reaves,
	A. P. Burnett,	Captain Green,
	J. D. Davis,	Robert Mealing.
	Hon. B. Lewis,	
8.	Thomas H. Benton,	Allen C. Presson,
	L. H. Silsby,	Edward Arbuckle,
	Hardin Turner,	Mr. Worthing.
	William McConico,	J. C. Reavis,
	J. L. Williamson,	James McDrewry,
	Edmond Hurly,	S. A. Smith,
	Isaac J. Roach,	M. S. Edwards,
	Dr. Henry McCall,	William D. Scates,
	David Brewer,	George A. Hawkins.

In a letter dated August 17th, Governor Brownlow recommended that even larger delegations than the above be sent from the State, and in accordance with this suggestion conventions have since been held, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred more delegates appointed.

STOKES is a native of North Carolina. His early education was very limited, and the greater portion of his life has been passed in the cultivation of the soil in his adopted State of Tennessee. After serving twice as Representative and once as Senator in the State Legislature, he was elected to the lower House of Congress in 1859, by a majority of only 473 out of 12,793 votes, over Savage, his Democratic competitor. His course throughout the Rebellion was early settled by his acceptance from President Lincoln of the Colonelcy of a regiment of cavalry, at the head of which he did good service to the Union cause. He was afterwards elected to the present Congress, by a majority over his conservative competitors of 1060 out of a total vote of 7848, in a district which in 1861 gave, out of 18,813 votes, a majority of 4957 in favor of secession. On the 24th of July, the relations of Tennessee to the Union having been fully restored by the ratification of the last Constitutional amendment, Colonel Stokes resumed his seat in Congress, and signalized the occasion by the unflinching stand which he took upon the question of the modification of the test oath in favor of Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, declaring that he "would rather freeze in his chair" than vote to repeal or modify the test oath in any particular. His name stands at the head of the call for the Convention.

FOWLER is a native of Ohio, but for the past twenty-five years has resided in Kentucky and Tennessee. He is a finished scholar, and until his recent advent into the political world, has devoted all his time and energies to the cause of literature and education. He first went to Tennessee to take the chair of mathematics in Franklin College, near Nashville. He has also been admitted to the bar, and has engaged at times in the practice of the law. In September, 1861, he was compelled to make his escape from Tennessee, getting out of the State on the last train that made its way from Nashville to Louisville, just previous to the capture of Bowling Green by the Rebels. He then resided for a time in Springfield Illinois; but returned to Tennessee a short time after Andrew Johnson was appointed Military Governor. He was appointed Comptroller of the State, but did not confine his exertions to the organization of the financial department alone. In re-establishing the State Government in all its branches, and in giving shape and tone to a healthy anti-slavery sentiment, he was one of the prime movers. He has always been an anti-slavery man, and for this reason has never proved recreant to the trust reposed in him. On the 12th of April, 1864, he was elected to the United States Senate for the long term, which expires in 1871. Just previous to the adjournment of the recent session of Congress he was admitted to his seat, and took the iron-clad test oath without such a modification as was necessary in the case of his colleague, Senator Patterson.

GETTYS is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a member of the family which founded the historic town of Gettysburg in this State. He has resided in Tennessee for forty years, is of a ripe old age, and a thorough radical in politics.

A. J. FLETCHER, the present Secretary of State of Tennessee, will be present at the Convention, as a delegate at large. He is one of the most accomplished lawyers of the State, and before the war was a member of the State Senate. A true Union man and an outspoken radical, he is one of the best men of which even Tennessee can boast.

SWANN has been true to the Union from first to last.

BUTLER is a native of Virginia, and an old line Whig of a loyal school. He is a first-class lawyer, and at present one of the State Circuit Judges.

MILLER is a plain and honest farmer, who made an excellent record during the war as Colonel of a regiment. He was a candidate for Congress in the First District at the last election, and was defeated by a few votes only. Taylor, his successful competitor, was also a radical at the time, but he is one of the few Union men of Tennessee who have followed Andrew Johnson into the camp of the "reconstructed."

TEMPLE is a resident of Knoxville, and one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He is an eloquent and earnest Union man, and has been a member of the State Legislature.

General COOPER, while a mere boy, was a soldier in the Mexican war. He was afterwards Sheriff of Knox county. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he entered the Federal army as a private, and fought his way up to the position of Major-General. He held a command in the Army of the Cumberland, distinguishing himself particularly at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and the siege of Nashville. He is an outspoken radical.

BROWNLOW is a son of "the Parson," and at present editor of the *Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator*. He served with credit in the Federal army, as Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel.

HOUCK is a Tennesseean by birth and a lawyer. He raised and commanded a regiment, serving with distinction until near the close of the war. He is now one of the State circuit judges.

BLACKBURN entered the Federal army at the outbreak of the Rebellion as a captain in Colonel Stokes' regiment. He gained the reputation of being one of the most reckless and daring men in the army, and was ever ready to fight a whole Rebel regiment with a single company. He was engaged in fights innumerable, and rose to the rank of colonel, commanding a twelve-months' regiment of mounted infantry. After the close of the war he was reproved by General Thomas, in general orders, on account of a caning which he inflicted on the Rebel General Wheeler.

BEATY, during the war, was a partisan ranger of the Sumter Revolutionary school. He is a firm Union man, and fought the Rebellion entirely on his own responsibility. Early in 1861 he raised a company of mountaineers in Fentriss county, and at the head of these, without a commission or other shadow of authority, did excellent service in many fierce encounters with Champ Ferguson's gang, and other guerilla bands. A house in which he was once secreted was surrounded by Ferguson's men, but Beaty effected his escape. The Rebels did not pursue, supposing him to be dead from the effects of several bullets which they had shot into him.

TREWHITT is one of the State Chancellors, and an able lawyer. He served faithfully throughout the war as colonel of a regiment.

STANLEY is an Ohioan, who has settled in Chattanooga since the war, and is now practising law there. He went from Ohio as Colonel, commanded a brigade at Nashville during 1861-2-3, and was at Stone river, Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, and also with Sherman during the grand march from Atlanta to the sea.

WATER, a Tennesseean, went to Illinois shortly before the war, but returned in 1862, and entered Colonel Stokes' regiment as a Lieutenant. He rose to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and was distinguished for his gallantry.

TILLMAN has long been a radical, and an advocate of negro suffrage without any qualification.

WISENER is a fine lawyer, and has often been a member of the State Legislature. At the time of the secession of Tennessee, he was truer to the Union cause than any other member of the Legislature. He was Senator Fowler's opponent for the seat in the United States Senate to which the latter was elected.

HARRISON is a good lawyer and a hearty radical. He is now the United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

PALMER is an Ohioan who went to Tennessee with the Federal army, and settled there at the close of the war.

MERCER was formerly editor of the Nashville *Union*, and is now editor of the *Press and Times*, of that city. This last was the first out-and-out Union paper established in the State, advocating the abolition of slavery in the first place, and now negro suffrage without any conditions. Andrew Johnson was greatly indebted to him for the nomination to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Mercer, however, was among the first to perceive that the President had forsaken his old loyal friends in Tennessee, and since then has been so outspoken in denunciation of the Presidential policy, that all the Government advertising was recently taken from his paper.

EATON went to Tennessee during the war as a Brigadier-General in the Federal army. He is now the editor of the Memphis *Post*, and a strong advocate of unconditional negro suffrage.

JOHN T. S. SMITH is one of the State Chancellors, and was the only loyal Judge in Tennessee at the outbreak of the Rebellion.

HUNTER is the Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis.

BEAUMONT is the present Chief of Police of the Metropolitan District of Memphis. This institution has been put in operation since the massacre which not long since disgraced that city.

It may be said of all the delegates from Middle and Western Tennessee that they are open and avowed advocates of negro suffrage, without conditions of any kind, believing in its inherent justice and policy.

Texas.

The following names are among the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

A. J. Hamilton,	J. A. Asbury,
George W. Paschal,	William Fleuring,
Lorenzo Sherwood,	William Brandage,
C. H. Sabin,	S. T. Bildsoe,
D. Miller,	Samuel Phillips,
Robert Simpson,	James Scydell,
James McAdams,	John Chapman,
R. Arlenborough.	William Kirtly,
W. Porter,	A. Dowdy,
Samuel Phelps,	Benjamin Barr,
G. Williams,	D. Nance,
William Boker,	D. Bloodgood,
A. P. Wiley,	William Foulin,
William Prisrich,	Stephen C. Attenburg,
D. E. E. Braman,	George W. Darrett.

Hamilton, Sherwood, and Sabin will certainly be present at the Convention. In addition to these the State will be represented by the fol-

lowing delegates, who were appointed at a Union meeting held in Austin:—

DELEGATES.

A. F. Wiley,
E. M. Pease,
I. A. Paschal,
C. Caldwell,
D. J. Baldwin.

HAMILTON, the leading spirit in the Convention, is a native of Madison county, Alabama, where he was born in 1815. His early years were divided between attendance upon a common school and labor on his father's farm. For several years he was engaged in business as a merchant, holding the position of Clerk of the Circuit Court as well. He afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar. Removing to Texas in 1846, he was frequently elected to the Legislature, and served also as Attorney-General of the State. In 1859 he ran for Congress as an independent Democratic candidate, receiving 17,198 votes, while his competitor, Waul, the regular Democratic nominee, polled 16,007. During the last days of this Congress he served as a member of the Committee of Thirty-three on the perilous state of the country. On the 7th of January, 1861, he voted with the Southern minority, in disapproval of the course of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. On the 18th of February he voted in favor of laying on the table a bill for calling out the militia of the Union to suppress insurrection and repel invasion. On the 2d of March he voted against censuring the Secretary of the Navy for the acceptance of the resignations of officers from the Southern States. But on the 11th of February, in opposition to nearly every other Democrat, he voted in favor of the construction of seven new steam screw sloops-of-war. When the line between Unionists and Disunionists came to be distinctly drawn he was found on the Union side, a position which he has maintained to the present day, regardless of the personal sacrifices that have been required at his hands. In 1862 President Lincoln commissioned him as Military Governor of Texas, and on the 17th of June, 1865, President Johnson appointed him Provisional Governor of the same State. Although during the latter part of his administration he was but poorly supported by the Federal Government, he retained his position, nominally at least, for several months after all the other Provisional Governors had given place to their civil successors.

G. W. PASCHAL is a Georgian by birth. He has resided for many years in Arkansas and Texas. In the former State he was a Judge of the Supreme Court. Since 1847 he has practised law in Texas. As a lawyer he is considered one of the most accomplished west of the Mississippi. He is an unflinching Unionist, and although he remained quietly at his home during the war, he became very obnoxious to the Rebel authorities. On this account the chivalrous Magruder threw him into prison at one time.

SHERWOOD is a New Yorker by birth, but for several years resided in Galveston, Texas. He has been a member of the Legislature of that State, from which body he was expelled in 1858, on account of his anti-slavery views. So violent was the opposition to him that he was forced to leave the State, to which he did not return until the close of the war, and then only for a brief period. He is a man of fine abilities, and one of the best constitutional lawyers in the State. He is now an out-and-out radical, and thoroughly comprehends the present situation and its requirements.

SABIN, a New Yorker by birth, has been a resident of Houston, Texas, for several years, engaged in the practice of the law. Being a staunch Unionist, he had a disagreement with his neighbors early in the war, and found it necessary to take his departure from the State, to which he returned after the suppression of the Rebellion.

WILEY is a Georgian by birth, and a lawyer of high standing. He is a radical Unionist, and suffered imprisonment during the war.

PEASE is a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of Texas for thirty years. He served two terms as Governor of the State before the war, and enjoyed a great popularity.

I. A. PASCHAL is a native of Georgia, and a brother of George W. Paschal. Before the war he had been a member of the State Legislature and a district judge. He has been loyal throughout, but remained quietly at home during the secession reign.

CALDWELL is a native of Tennessee. He is a lawyer, and has held the position of district judge in Texas. He remained in the State during the war, and suffered imprisonment for his devotion to the Union.

BALDWIN is a native of New Jersey, but for thirty years he has resided in the South, first in Arkansas and afterwards in Texas. During the war he was imprisoned by General Magruder on account of his loyalty to the Union, and finally sent into exile. After the war he returned to Texas, with his commission as United States District Attorney of the Eastern District of the State.

Virginia.

From this State the following are the

SIGNERS OF THE CALL.

John Minor Botts,
Franklin Stearns,
John B. Troth,
J. M. Stewart,
William N. Berkley,
Allen C. Harmon,
Lewis McKenzie,
J. W. Hunnicutt,
John C. Underwood,
Burnham Wardwell,
W. J. Cowing,
John F. Lewis,
John B. Brown,
Owen T. Holmes,
J. C. Dean,
J. H. Brister,
J. A. Faulkner,
Samuel B. Walton,
Alexander M. Davis.

The Union Republican State Central Committee have appointed the following

DELEGATES.

Alexandria County—Lewis McKenzie, James M. Stewart, George Tucker, Samuel N. Garwood, George C. Howes, Robert Portner, William N. Berkley, William Arnold.

Fairfax County—John B. Troth, T. B. Munson, Daniel W. Lewis, Isaac Snowden, Jacob M. Troth, William C. Hendricks, George Ives, Charles Sutton, Cortland Lukins.

Prince William County—T. L. Selectman, George W. Jones, John Gregg, J. Palmer Tucker.

Louden County—Dr. T. M. Bond, Thomas E. Taylor, Thomas C. Morrillee, T. B. Williams, Samuel Gover, William Williams, H. R. Holmes, J. J. Henshaw, N. E. Janney, J. C. Janney, James W. Wallace, John B. Dutton.

Fauquier County—Solomon Hoge, Cook Shacklett, John Holland, William Blackmore, William Fletcher.

Frederick County—A. M. Crane, William R. Smith, Frederick Gross, Thomas W. Robinson, W. H. Beck, C. L. Watrous, William Andrews, Thomas Tatham, J. Pollock, C. M. Gibbens, S. R. Atwell.

Rockingham County—John F. Lewis, George K. Gilmer, R. A. Gray, C. H. Lewis, Daniel Thomas, Dr. Abraham Sager, Peter W. Long, David Glime, Daniel Bowman, Andrew L. Lindsey, Jackson Rhodes, Abraham C. Long, Henry Berry.

Clarke County—Enos Richmond, J. W. Beamer, William H. Young, D. M. Nichols, Charles Boxwell, H. Robinson, G. W. Kitchen.

Shenandoah County—Adam Bear, Jacob Leckliter, Charles Moore.

Richmond City—Governor Francis H. Peirpont, J. W. Hunnicutt, Burnham Wardwell, T. Dudley Jr., William L. Tinsley, William A. Parsons, James Morrissey, Charles L. Ficheete, Dr. W. D. Mansfield.

Henrico County—Franklin Stearns, W. White, Wm. Fay, Burnham Davis, Hon. R. Ridgeway, M. C.

Culpeper County—John M. Botts.

Spottsylvania County—George P. King, Joseph Williams, —— Metzell, Jacob Miller, Moses Morrison, Paul Colman, Peter Cosset, Robert Morrison, Samuel Eastburn, Thomas Morrison.

Stafford County—J. B. Ficklin, A. Rowley, S. H. Potter, Charles Robertson, O. P. Benson, John Randolph, A. Brimmer.

Norfolk City—Francis Decordy, B. F. Shicker, P. H. Whitehurst, J. R. Hall, A. L. Hill, John Frost, Dr. D. W. Todd, Hon. L. H. Chandler, M. C.

Norfolk County—James Simpson, Wm. Carpenter, John Barnard, Isaac Diggs, William Hall.

Portsmouth City—Richard Cox, James H. Clements, Wm. T. Robinson, Wm. Lawrence, L. O. Parker, James W. Brownley, Thomas Brown, E. B. Lookins.

Elizabeth City—Robert Wood, George Chahoon, Colonel D. B. White, George G. French, Elias Todd, J. S. Sanders.

Nelson County—J. P. Ireland.

Accomac County—E. K. Snead, Dr. Arthur Watson, Savage Copes, Bennett M. Bird, George W. Burch, Dr. Francis West, J. J. Laws, A. W. Finney, Hon. William A. B. Custis, M. C.

Montgomery County—William Barnitz, J. M. Love, A. J. Barless, A. H. Flanagan, John J. Helvy.

Henry County—George W. Boker.

Wythe County—James Tipton, Frank Bryant, Joshua Percival, Stephen S. Crockett.

Lee County—J. P. Everett.

Pulaski County—R. P. Harris.

Carroll County—Dr. Joseph Worrall, William H. Worrall, Martin Garland.

Grayson County—A. F. Gregory, William R. Dickey.

Northampton County—— Savage.

Princess Ann County—John H. Day, John W. Stone, Newton Capps, Thomas Harrison.

Orange County—B. P. Shifflette, Henry J. Mugler, Hon. B. Johnson Barbour, M. C.

York County—Daniel B. Keatrer, C. A. Bartlett, J. M. Keatrez, Anthony Varrance.

Floyd County—F. A. Winston, C. Flege, David Hall, Jackson Huff, Samuel J. Light, Alexander Wheddie, John B. Hylton.

Augusta County—Charles D. Gray, William J. Dews, Major John Yates, Alexander Anderson.

Albemarle County—G. W. Dillard, Felix Moore, Winston Purvis, Edward Johnston.

Campbell County—William H. Lydick, John J. Purvis, F. F. Neal, George Warwick, Jos. Strickle, David Lawson.

Roanoke County—Rev. C. Campbell.

Page County—G. W. Summers, Reuben Walton, Henry Propst, William Lucas, Daniel Blossen, James Fultz.

Smythe County—Hon. Daniel H. Hoge, M. C.

Patrick County—Hon. B. Davis, M. C.

PIERPONT is a native of Virginia. He was educated at the Meadville College of Pennsylvania, and after being admitted to the bar removed to Mississippi, where he remained until 1840, when he returned and settled at Fairmount, West Virginia. He took an active part in raising and organizing troops for the Union cause. He was subsequently elected Governor of the new State of West Virginia, and was appointed Provisional Governor of Eastern Virginia by President Lincoln, which position he still holds.

Colonel LEWIS is a native of Rockingham county, and holds the position of Secretary of State under Governor Pierpont. He was formerly editor of the Washington *National American*.

HUNNICUTT is a Baptist minister, who went in so strong for the Union during the war, that he was chased out of Fredericksburg. He has returned to that city, and is now editor of the *Ledger* in that town.

CURTIS is a lawyer, and was recently elected to Congress from the First District of Virginia.

CHANDLER is United States District Attorney for the Eastern District, and was elected to Congress some time since from Norfolk.

BARBOUR is a "so-so, easily-alarmed Unionist." He is a man of small mental calibre. He was elected some time ago a Representative to Congress from the Third District.

RIDGWAY is a resident of Richmond, an editor by profession, and a *quasi* Unionist. He was elected to Congress from the Fourth District some months ago.

DAVIS was elected Congressman from the Fifth District.

HOYE, Congressman from the Eighth District.

BOTTS is a lawyer of some ability. He has served several terms in Congress and in the Legislature of Virginia. His father and mother were both burned to death in the conflagration at the Richmond Theatre in 1811. He was defeated for the Governorship by Henry A. Wise, and has since declined public office. He took no part in the war, and is believed to have been a thorough neutral Union man.

WARDWELL is a strong Union man, and one of the Grand Jury that indicted Jeff. Davis.

DUDLEY, same as above.

TINSLEY, *idem*.

FAY, ditto.

DAVIS, the same.

West Virginia.

The Union State Central Committee, at a meeting held in Wheeling on the 22d of August, appointed the following gentlemen as

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Arthur J. Boreman,
Peter J. Van Winkle,
General J. H. Duval,
General J. A. Lightourn,
B. M. Kitchen,
James Burley,
John Atkinson,
W. E. Stephenson,
Greenbury Slack,
Edwin Maxwell,
Waitman T. Willey,
General B. F. Kelley,
General T. M. Harris,
General D. H. Strother,
George W. Norton,
Jacob Hornbrook,
J. C. McGrew,
Nathan Goff,
D. S. Pinnell.

BOREMAN, the present Governor of the State, is a lawyer of standing, and an outspoken loyalist. He was an earnest advocate of the separation of the western counties from the old State of Virginia, and was elected first Governor of the new State on the 28th of May, 1863, by a vote of 25,797, without opposition. He favored a constitutional provision prohibiting Rebels from voting in the State.

WILLEY is a native of Monongalia county, West Virginia. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. For fourteen years, from 1841, he was a Clerk of the State Courts of Virginia. In 1850 he was a member of the Convention for revising the State Constitution. In the winter of 1860-61 he was again a member of the State Convention, held at Richmond. In 1861, having resisted the secession movement, he was elected United States Senator by the loyal State Legislature assembled at Alexandria. When the movement for a separate State organization began in West Virginia, he was sent to Wheeling as a delegate, and in 1863 he took the oath as Senator from the new State. In the Senate he has voted uniformly with the radical Republicans, except on the question of passing the first Freedmen's Bureau bill over the President's veto, when he voted "nay."

VAN WINKLE is a native of the city of New York, but removed to Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1835. He was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850, of the Wheeling Convention of 1861, and of the Convention of 1862 which formed the Constitution of the State of West Virginia. He was elected to the Legislature of the new State, and in November, 1863, to the Senate of the United States. In the Senate he has usually voted with the radical Republicans. He voted in favor of the first Freedmen's Bureau bill, but against passing it over the President's veto. He also opposed the Civil Rights bill, both on the original passage and on its passage over the President's veto.

General KELLEY, a native of New Hampshire, at the outbreak of the war was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers by President Lincoln, his commission dating May 17, 1861. He was one of the first appointments in the volunteer force, and served gallantly until the close of the war. He participated in nearly every battle fought on the soil of West Virginia, being several times wounded.

STROTHER served gallantly throughout the war, in the various Union armies operating in Virginia. He was also attached to the staff of Governor Pierrepont as Adjutant-General of the State. By the *nom de plume* of "Porte Crayon" he is well known to the world of letters.

ATKINSON is a native of Ohio, and an outspoken radical, in favor of negro suffrage. He earnestly advocated the formation of the State of West Virginia, and was a member of the first Senate of the new Commonwealth.

THE HONORARY DELEGATES.

Nearly every State in the North will be represented in the Convention by Honorary Delegates or Committees of Welcome. We append the names of such as are known at the time of going to press.

California.

The Union State Central Committee have requested the following gentlemen, now at the East, to attend the Convention as

DELEGATES.

John Conness,
Donald C. McRuer,
John Bidwell,
Richard Chenay,
Cornelius C. Cole,
William Higby,
Frederick Pillings,
Moses Ellis.

CONNESS was born in Ireland in 1819, but came to the United States when only ten years of age, and was among the earliest emigrants to California. He engaged at first in mining and mercantile pursuits, and in 1854 was sent to the State Legislature, serving two or three terms. In 1859 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1863 to the United States Senate. In politics he is a thorough radical, having voted, during the recent session of Congress, uniformly against the Administration.

COLE is a native of New York, and a lawyer by profession. In 1849 he went to California, and spent one year in the mines. Resuming the practice of his profession, he served for two years as District Attorney of Sacramento. From 1856 to 1860 he was a member of the National Republican Committee, editing a political paper during the campaign of 1860. In 1863 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, and recently to the United States Senate, in which body he will succeed McDougall on the 4th of March next. An attempt was made to Johnsonize him by appointing him a delegate to the late Wigwam Convention, but he refused to serve in that capacity on that occasion.

MCRUER, BIDWELL, and HIGBY are the present radical members of Congress from this State.

HIGBY is a native of Vermont, where he practised law until his removal, in 1850, to California. From 1853 to 1859 he was District Attorney of Calaveras county, and in 1863 he entered Congress.

Connecticut.

At a meeting of the Union Republican State Central Committee, held in Hartford on the 24th of August, it was resolved to send a committee of forty to attend the Convention, and the following were selected, with power to appoint their own substitutes in case they should be unable to attend:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

General J. R. Hawley,
Henry Dutton,
William A. Buckingham,
General O. S. Ferry,
A. H. Holly,
G. W. Philips,
Benjamin Douglas,
C. A. Atkins.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Henry C. Deming, Charles A. Briscoe, E. P. Buell, G. W. Huntington, David Clark, Howard Collins, John W. Thayer, Julius Converse.
2. Samuel L. Warner, Hiram Veazie, Col. Wm. B. Wooster, E. R. Foster, William H. Goodspeed, John Allen, Thomas B. Osborne, Calvin H. Carter.
3. Augustus Brandagee, James L. Greene, E. H. Bugbee, William Brown, John T. Wait, Charles J. McCurdy, Samuel Bingham, William H. Chandler.
4. P. Barnum, D. P. Nichols, John H. Hubbard, Russell Pratt, O. H. Perry, William A. Cummings, William J. Coe, Truman A. Warner.

General HAWLEY is the present Governor of the State, having been elected to that position last April over Hon. James E. English, the Democratic nominee. Previous to the war he was a lawyer of Hartford, and edited the *Times* of that city. He entered the army as Colonel of a Connecticut regiment, and rose to the rank of Brevet Major-General.

DUTTON, BUCKINGHAM, and HOLLY have been Governors of the State in time past. BUCKINGHAM held that position from 1860 to 1866, and was one of the most energetic and popular State Executives during the war. In politics he is the opposite extreme to the Seymours, his usual opponents.

General FERRY is a native of Connecticut, and a lawyer by profession. He served in the State Legislature and in other local positions, and in 1859 was elected a Representative in Congress. Years ago he was an officer of the State militia, and on the outbreak of the war he entered the army, fighting his way up to the position of Major-General of Volunteers. At the recent session of the State Legislature he was elected United States Senator, to succeed the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster on the 4th of March, 1867.

DOUGLAS has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

DEMING is a native of Connecticut, and a lawyer. He served several terms in both branches of the State Legislature, and for six years he was Mayor of Hartford. In 1861 he engaged in the war as Colonel of the 12th Connecticut Infantry, and participated in the capture of New Orleans. In October, 1862, he was appointed Mayor of the conquered city, retaining that position until February, 1863, when he resigned his commission in the army. He was then elected to the seat in Congress which he still holds.

WARNER is the present radical Representative in Congress from the former Democratic stronghold of the Second District.

OSBORNE is a distinguished lawyer, having been a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and a professor of law in Yale College.

BRANDAGEE is a native of Connecticut, and a lawyer by profession. He served several terms in the State Legislature, was a Presidential elector in 1860, and a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. In 1863, and again in 1865, he was elected a Representative in Congress.

BARNUM is known to all the world as a general dealer in "Humbugs," but in politics he is a thorough radical, without a taint of his specialty in the showman's business.

HUBBARD, the other Congressman from Connecticut, is a native of the State and a lawyer. He has served in the State Legislature and in other local positions, and in 1863 was elected to the seat in the lower House of Congress which he holds at present.

Illinois.

At the solicitation of the Republican Union State Central Committee, Governor Oglesby has requested the two Senators from this State to act as delegates. The Committee have appointed the remainder of the delegation, which is as follows:—

DELEGATES.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull,
Hon. Richard Yates,
Hon. L. Brentwood,
Hon. W. C. Matheny,
Hon. F. A. Hoffman,
Col. I. Wilson Shaffer,
Hon. E. S. Isham,
Hon. John C. Dore,
Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut,
General A. C. Fuller,
General A. L. Chetlain,
Hon. Jacob Haskell,
General B. M. Prentiss,
Hon. George F. Harding,
General William Birney,
Hon. D. L. Hough,
Hon. John L. Fischer,
General Jesse Moore,
General T. S. Mather,
Hon. George N. Black,
Colonel A. C. Babcock,
Hon. George J. Bergen,
Hon. Robert D. Sanders,
General B. H. Grierson,
General James S. Martin,
Hon. C. Beecher,
Hon. Gustavus Koerner,
Hon. Thomas Quick,
Hon. Joseph Prickett,
Hon. Thomas Ridgeway.

TRUMBULL is a native of Connecticut, and a lawyer by profession. In 1840 he was a member of the State Legislature of Illinois; from 1841 to 1842, Secretary of State; from 1848 to 1853, a Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1854, elected to the lower House of Congress; and in 1855 to the United States Senate, of which he is still a member. He has been Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for several years, and in that capacity was the author of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, vetoed by the President.

YATES is a native of Kentucky, but has long resided in Illinois, where he is immensely popular with the people. From 1851 to 1855 he was a Representative in Congress. From 1861 to 1865 he was Governor of the State, and did noble duty in the cause of the Union throughout the war. In December, 1865, he took his seat in the United States Senate, having been elected to succeed the Hon. William A. Richardson.

HOFFMAN is a prominent lawyer of Chicago, and was Lieutenant-Governor during the term of Governor Yates.

DORE is one of the leading merchants of Chicago, and is at present the President of the Board of Trade of that city.

HURLBUT is a loyal soldier, who made a fine record during the war. On the 17th of September, 1862, he was commissioned a Major-General of volunteers. He is a native of South Carolina.

PRENTISS is the volunteer general who figured so conspicuously in the early days of the war. When General Grant started on his victorious march from Belmont to Appomattox Court House, he found Prentiss in command at Cairo, Illinois, then one of the most important military stations on the Continent. General Prentiss' last prominent appearance was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he was surprised and taken prisoner by the Rebels. He is now practising law in Quincy, Illinois. He is a native of Virginia. During the Mexican war he served with credit as Captain in a volunteer regiment. He entered the late war as Colonel of the 10th Illinois Infantry, which was mustered into service April 29th, 1861. He was made a Major-General in November, 1862.

GRIERSON, the famous cavalry raider, is a Pennsylvanian by birth.

Indiana.

The Union State Central Committee has appointed the following delegation:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Oliver P. Morton,
Conrad Baker,
Henry S. Lane,
Col. R. W. Thompson.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1. Hon. Cyrus M. Allen, Col. John W. Boster.
2. Hon. T. C. Slaughter, Hon. Jesse J. Brown.
3. Hon. P. C. Dunning, Colonel William Dunn.
4. Col. Thomas Smith, Gen. Thomas J. Lucas.
5. Major Isaac Kinley, Hon. John W. Bureau.
6. Hon. Alfred Harrison, Colonel S. P. Oyler.
7. Hon. T. H. Nelson, Colonel H. C. Caving.
8. D. G. Wagner, Hon. W. S. Lingle.
9. Hon. A. Teegarden, Col. L. H. Bringhurst.
10. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, Colonel B. W. Oakley.
11. Hon. James O'Brien, General C. S. Parrish.

MORTON, the present Governor of the State, is one of the ablest and most popular statesmen in the Northwest. He was placed upon the Republican ticket for Lieutenant-Governor in 1860, and triumphantly elected. In January, 1861, Governor Henry S. Lane, by previous management, resigned his office only two days after his inauguration, when Morton became Governor. He has been continued in the office by re-election to the present. During the war, his administration of the affairs of the State was remarkably efficient and satisfactory to all parties.

BAKER is the present Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

LANE is a Kentuckian by birth, but removed to Indiana early in life. In 1837 he was a member of the State Legislature, and from 1841 to 1843, a representative in Congress. During the Mexican War he served under General Taylor as a Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteers. In 1859 he contested Jesse D. Bright's seat in the United States Senate, but unsuccessfully. Elected Governor, he resigned in January, 1861, to accept of a new election to the Senate.

Maine.

The Union State Committee has designated the following delegation:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Samuel Cony,
General Chamberlain,
Hon. Samuel B. Spring,
Abner Coburn.

CONY has been Governor of the State for several years, and is very popular at home.

CHAMBERLAIN, who made a good record as a soldier, has just been elected Governor.

COBURN has held the position of Governor.

Massachusetts.

This State, by deputation of the Republican State Committee, sends a delegation of her most distinguished citizens, as a

COMMITTEE OF WELCOME.

Alexander H. Bullock,
William Claflin,
John H. Clifford,
Emery Washburn,
Nathaniel P. Banks,
Simon Brown,
Charles Sumner,
Benjamin F. Butler,
Harvey Jewell,
Edward W. Hinks,
Josiah Quincy,
Ralph Waldo Emerson,
Theophilus Parsons,
Oliver W. Holmes,
Charles C. Hazewell,
Charles G. Loring,
William Whiting,
Peleg W. Chandler,
John A. Andrew,
George S. Boutwell,
James B. Duncan,
Eliphalet Trask,
Charles B. Hall,
Joel Hayden,
Henry Wilson,
Charles Devens,
James M. Stone,
William Brigham,
John G. Whittier,
P. R. Guiney,
W. S. Lincoln,
John M. S. Williams,
Edward N. Kirk,
Charles O. Rogers,
James L. Little,
James Russell Lowell,
Edward L. Pierce,
Linus Child,
Martin Brimmer,
Amos A. Lawrence,
George Marston,
Jacob H. Loud,
Chester I. Reed,
Henry L. Pierce,
William L. Burt,
Ginery Twitchell,
Joseph H. Chadwick,
Edward W. Kinsley,
Edward S. Tobey,
John W. Manan,
John B. Alley,
John Bertram,
William Cogswell,
Eben S. Poor,
Eugene L. Norton,
Edgar J. Sherman,
George Washington Warren,
Charles B. Train,
Zina E. Stone,
Tappan Wentworth,
David H. Mason,
Francis W. Bird,
A. B. R. Sprague,
George F. Hoar,
Whiting Griswold,
W. S. Clark,
Henry L. Dawes,
Paul A. Chadbourne,
Joseph Tucker,
E. F. Whipple,
Rollin H. Neale,
William S. Tilton,
Thomas D. Eliot,
J. C. Blaisdell,
Oakes Ames,
John M. Forbes,
Alexander H. Rice,
Charles W. Slack,
William B. Spooner,
Charles H. Parker,
Samuel Hooper,
William F. Bartlett,
Estes Howe,
George B. Loring,
Eben W. Stone,
Willard P. Phillips,
George L. Stearns,
George L. Davis,
James Dana,
J. Wiley Edmands,
Joseph A. Pond,
George L. Sawin,
James W. Clark,
John D. Baldwin,
Amasa Walker,
Aaron C. Mayhew,
William B. Washburn,
Alvah Crocker,
George G. Towne,
John Z. Goodrich,
James T. Robinson,
Henry S. Briggs.

BULLOCK is a native of Massachusetts, has served several times in the Legislature, and been repeatedly elected to offices of trust and importance. During the war he evinced a zealous and praiseworthy interest in the overthrow of the Rebellion and the suppression of treasonable overtures from the North. He was this year elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to succeed John A. Andrew.

BANKS is a self-educated man, who has risen by the exercise of an indomitable perseverance to the position of one of the first statesmen in the country, and to an enviable rank in the army. He commenced life as a newspaper editor. He has studied law, but never practised very extensively. He has been chosen to both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts and officiated as Speaker. From 1853 to 1857 he was a Representative in Congress. During his second term, from 1855 to 1857, he presided over the National House of Representatives with great ability and rare success. In 1857 he had a majority of twenty-four thousand for the position of Governor of Massachusetts.

He was re-elected Governor for a second term in 1858, and again in 1859. During the Rebellion he served with distinction as a Major-General of Volunteers, principally in the Department of the Gulf. With his administration of the affairs of New Orleans, and the great Red River Expedition, the world will always be familiar.

SUMNER, BUTLER, and JOSIAH QUINCY need no comment in this connection.

EMERSON is a poet and scholar of great ability, and as a master of intricate and refined mental philosophy stands unapproached and unapproachable. He is a native of Massachusetts, and has devoted the greater portion of his life to the promulgation of his peculiar and original ideas in public lectures. He will not probably take a very prominent part in the Convention, but will give weight to its deliberations by his presence.

PARSONS is the celebrated Law Professor of Harvard University. His father was Chief Justice of the State, and he himself was born and bred to the profession, in which he has few superiors. As a commentator and a lecturer, he is clear, precise, and brilliant.

HOLMES, the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," is skilled in surgery, in poetry, and in puns. Notwithstanding his great popularity as a writer, he bends himself to his daily task in the lecture-rooms of the Harvard Medical School.

WHITING is one of the most accomplished jurists in the United States, and is well known by his legal pamphlets published during the war.

ANDREW is the popular ex-Governor who was instrumental in giving Massachusetts such a noble record during the war. He is talked of for United States Senator.

BOUTWELL, WILSON, ALLEY, DAWES, HOOPER, BALDWIN, WASHBURN, are some of the radical Congressmen whose political course has been so decided that they were not requested to enter the Wigwam Convention, arm-in-arm with Governor Orr, of South Carolina. Their records are known to the people of the nation, and call for no comment in this place.

WHITTIER, the "drab-skirted" poet of world-wide renown, though the tenets of his religious faith taught him to shun the din of battle, was the leader of the hearts of the loyal millions throughout the war. His lyrics were inspired by the same martial and liberty-loving spirit that dictated the charming ballads of the middle ages. Now, in the interests of liberty and peace he comes to Philadelphia to welcome the true men of the South.

LINCOLN is the urbane and radical Mayor of Boston. His name brings weight to the committee of welcome.

LOWELL lectures Harvard students on the Belles-Lettres of Spain and Italy, and devotes his spare hours to noting down in barbarously spelled rhymes the vagaries of Mr. Hosea Bigelow. He is not a politician, although he gives tone to the politics of the *Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*.

TRAIN is not *the* Train, but he is a brother of the irrepressible George Francis, although of a much clearer political complexion.

To follow the list above given from beginning to end would fill all the space allotted to this lengthy article. Suffice it to say, that never in the history of the country was Massachusetts or any other State represented by a delegation of such sterling patriots and accomplished scholars.

New Jersey.

Governor Ward has appointed a delegation to the Convention, requesting them to "assure that body that while the people of his State desire an early adjustment of all causes of difference, they are firm in the conviction that treason should be made odious, and that the work of reconstructing States or the Union cannot be safely left to traitors and their sympathizers."

Since the appointment by the Governor, the Republican State Central Committee has appointed a delegation of one hundred from each of the five Congressional Districts of the State. We give the delegation appointed by the Governor, which is as follows:—

DELEGATES.

Charles S. Olden,
Fred. T. Frelinghuysen,
Richard S. Field,
William A. Newell,
John F. Starr,
Maj.-Gen. R. McAllister,
Alexander G. Cattell,
Benjamin Buckley,
John Hill,
Joseph P. Bradley,
John T. Nixon,
Bennington Gill,
F. R. Bullock,
Brig.-Gen. R. Jardine,
Fridolin Ill,
Robert K. Matlock,
William Parry,
A. D. Hope,
Brig.-Gen. John Ramsey,
Charles K. Landis,
Thomas W. Ivins,
J. G. Shipman,
David Thompson,
Theo. P. Howell,
Andrew H. Hay,
John C. Ten Eyck,
Samuel S. Stryker,
John B. Hill,
George T. Cobb,
Benjamin B. Edsall,
Cortlandt Parker,
James M. Quimby,
Thomas P. Carpenter,
John L. N. Stratton,
George R. Chetwood,
John Linn,
Amzi Dodd,
Denning Duer,
Benjamin Acton,
Charles Lathrop,
John Davidson,
Henry A. Williams,
Charles Wehle,
Richard T. Haines,
William Moore,
James Wilson,
J. J. Van Nostrand,
Cornelius Walsh,
Hugh H. Bowne,
John I. Blair,
M. Armstrong,
John T. Hazleton,
Benjamin Clark,
Amzi McLean,
Elias Dey,
Charles Scranton,
N. W. Voorhees,
J. F. Cake,
William S. Faitoute,
Thomas S. Hartwell,
Jonathan M. Roberts,
James Buckelew.

OLDEN was formerly Governor of the State, and is one of the most extensive agriculturalists in New Jersey.

FRELINGHUYSEN is a promising young lawyer of East Jersey, and has held several offices under the National and State Governments. He is a son of the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the defeated candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay.

FIELD was appointed United States Senator in 1862, and in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln United States District Judge of New Jersey, which office he still holds.

NEWELL is a well-known physician. He has been Governor of the State, and is at present a Representative in Congress.

STARR is an extensive iron manufacturer of Camden, and at present Representative in Congress from the First District.

CATTELL is a public-spirited resident of Camden, and has for many years been known as one of the most enterprising merchants of the city of Philadelphia. He is the most prominent candidate for United States Senator before the present Legislature of New Jersey.

NIXON is a graduate of Princeton College, and has distinguished himself as a lawyer. He was Speaker of the Legislature of New Jersey for two years, and was a member of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses.

JARDINE was before the war a merchant. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted his energies in raising the 4th New Jersey Infantry, of which he was elected Colonel, serving with that regiment throughout the conflict. He was subsequently breveted Brigadier-General.

RAMSEY is a prominent lawyer, served with distinction throughout the war, and was made a Brigadier-General.

LANDIS is the renowned wine-grower of East Jersey.

IVINS is a well-known merchant of Trenton, N. J. His name is a household word throughout the United States—*vide* "The Trenton Cracker-Box."

HOWELL is an extensive flour manufacturer in Trenton, N. J. He is a man of undoubted patriotism and ability.

TEN EYCK studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1835. After serving in many offices of trust, he was elected in 1844 a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention, and in 1859 United States Senator, serving in the latter capacity until 1865.

COBB is a lawyer, and was a Representative in Congress from 1861 to 1863.

STRATTON has been an active politician for some years past, and is a graduate of Princeton College. He was a member of Congress from 1859 to 1863.

CAKE is one of the most popular men of Cape May, and proprietor of Congress Hall Hotel at that sea-side resort. He is a radical with all his heart and soul.

New York.

Governor Fenton, of this State, has requested Senators Morgan and Harris to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists in Philadelphia, on the 3d of September, and to "reassure those true and tried friends of the Union and constitutional freedom that the Union party of New York fully appreciates their continued self-sacrificing efforts to place the States lately in revolt upon a just and staple basis; that it sympathizes with them, and sincerely desires the re-establishment of loyal self-government in the communities lately in rebellion, as soon as is consistent with safety and future peace; that the Union party is anxious to see their respective States represented in Congress as early as full assurance can be had that the power of these States will not thereby be placed in Rebel hands, and that it will cordially co-operate with them to these ends."

Meetings have also been held in several sections, and honorary delegates appointed to represent the people of the State in the Convention. Some of these delegations are so large that we cannot give them place here. The following are the leading

DELEGATES.

Ira Harris,
Henry Churchill,
Joseph Bancus,
W. A. Sackett,
Lewis E. Smith,
Col. James A. Hamilton,
Samuel M. Booth,
George Hall,
E. A. Lambert,
F. B. Stryker,
Judge Geo. G. Reynolds,
Judge A. H. Daly,
Judge A. Walter,
Edwin D. Morgan,
Frederick Douglass,
John Steward,
S. P. Heath,
D. P. Forrest,
E. L. Sanderson,
General Jesse C. Smith,
General H. B. Durvea,
General James Jordan,
General S. H. Roberts,
General P. H. Crook,
Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan,
Hon. G. B. Lincoln.

HARRIS, a native of New York, has acquired the reputation of being one of the soundest lawyers in the United States. He has served repeatedly in the Legislature, and was a Judge of the Supreme Court of New York for over twelve years. He was elected in 1861 to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1867. For several years he has also been a professor of law in the University of Albany.

MORGAN is a native of Massachusetts. His earlier years were spent in mercantile pursuits. In 1836 he removed to New York, and entered largely into the commercial interests of the city. He has since that time been one of the "City Fathers," a member of the Legislature, and Commissioner of Emigration. In 1858 he was elected Governor of the State of New York, and was re-elected in 1860. In 1861 he was appointed Major-General of Volunteers by President Lincoln, but never entered upon active service in the field. Still, as Governor of the State during the most gloomy period of the war, he did manly duty in the way of encouraging the enlistment of soldiers and in equipping and forwarding them expeditiously to the front. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of the late Preston King.

DOUGLASS, who comes to Philadelphia as a representative of Rochester, is the celebrated mulatto orator. His nomination by the Union Convention was received with great applause. Though of a sable hue, his remarkable ability will detract nothing from the dignity of the Convention.

BOOTH is the present Mayor of Brooklyn, an office in which he has been preceded by HALL, LAMBERT, and STRYKER.

Ohio.

The Union Central Committee of Ohio have appointed a large delegation, among whom are the following

DELEGATES.

Benjamin F. Wade,
General M. D. Leggett,
General John Beatty,
General R. C. Schenck,
General J. A. Garfield,
Hon. C. Delano,
Hon. Benjamin Eggleston,
Hon. Saml. Shellabarger,
William Dennison,
Frederick Hassaurek,
Hon. P. Hitchcock,
Hon. James M. Elliott,
General M. Force,
General Hayes,
General Mileck.

WADE—"Old Ben Wade," as he is universally called, is a peculiar outgrowth of our free institutions; a man of wonderful energy, considerable ability, and an unflinching devotion to the cause of truth and justice, regardless of the consequences of his advocacy of them. He is a native of Massachusetts, and a self-made man. Removing to Ohio at the age of twenty-one, he commenced life as a school teacher and an agriculturist. He subsequently studied law, and has attained considerable eminence in the profession. After serving in various local positions, in 1851 he was sent by Ohio to the United States Senate, and has held his seat until the present time by re-election. His public career is too well known to need further comment.

[Continued on the Seventh Page.]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 25, 1866.—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in this city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men, our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary.

Meetings Next Week—A Suggestion.

WE would suggest to those having charge of the matter, the propriety of holding meetings next week every evening during the presence of the Convention at various points throughout the city—say in each Congressional district. There is a very general anxiety on the part of the people to listen to the distinguished gentlemen who will be present at the Convention. One or two meetings will not accommodate a tenth part of the people who would be glad to hear, while not more than three or four speakers can find time for addresses. There will be at least one hundred of the best stump-speakers in the United States present in the city. The people want to hear them. Let us have at least half a dozen meetings every night.

The National Union Executive Committee.

THE New York *World*, an authority on such a subject, gives us its views on the constitution of the National Union Executive Committee, appointed by the Baltimore Convention in 1864. It says:—

"Governor Ward's logic is suicidal; for if, as he asserts, Mr. Raymond is *already* divested of his chairmanship, so that other members of the Committee cannot acknowledge it, it is superfluous to call a meeting to depose him. It may be said, indeed, that the Committee needs a new chairman. But this would be said to no purpose, since the Committee will be just as competent to appoint a new chairman in 1868 as it is in 1866; and if a meeting can be called without a chairman now, it could equally be called without a chairman then. In truth, the Philadelphia meeting is called merely to put Mr. Raymond outside the party, and his call has driven the radicals to stultify themselves by declaring the work already done which they are going to Philadelphia to undertake. If Mr. Raymond is chairman, they are seceders in holding an outside meeting while the regular one is in session. If he is *not*, there is no need of their meeting to put him out."

—This might be all very true, but there are two objections:—1st. The meeting of the Committee is called for another purpose than to appoint or depose a Chairman. That is but an incident in the causes which led to its assemblage; and hence, when it quietly ignores Mr. Raymond, and appoints another delegate to represent the State of New York, it will be guilty of no inconsistency whatever. 2d. If it can meet in 1868 to fill the vacant chairmanship, as the *World* allows, then, if it sees fit, why cannot it meet now? The *World* says there is no necessity; but we think that the Committee may be considered a better judge of its wants than the organ of the party which sought to defeat it in every election. Mr. Raymond, by his own act, forfeited his position on that Committee, the same as a Methodist minister, by becoming a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, vacates, by his act, his pulpit as a Methodist; and all that is then necessary is to make another choice. Because the ex-clergyman declines to call a meeting of the congregation, is no reason why he can continue to draw his salary while working against the doctrines of his employers. So it is with Mr. Raymond, and so any one with common sense must acknowledge.

Words of an Old War Democrat.

GENERAL HIRAM WALBRIDGE, a life-long War Democrat of the Daniel S. Dickinson school, and the acknowledged leader of the loyal wing of the Democracy during the war, is out in a letter breathing the true spirit of patriotism. He puts a number of pertinent questions to his fellow-members of that organization, the answers to which, by the Socratic line of argument, are most convincing. He says:—

"Have we, then, who stood by the old flag, gained nothing by its triumph but the privilege of being ruled by those who fought for its prostration? Do the beaten Rebels return to a dubious loyalty, with all the rights they enjoyed before they plunged into treason?

"I think not. I hold that the loyal States and people achieved by their successful struggle a right to complete security against future Rebellions on such grounds and with such impulses as were held to justify that of 1861.

"I hold that the present Congress is emphatically right in demanding that the States lately in revolt shall no longer enjoy a factitious and exceptional power in our national councils, based on four millions of their people whom they obstinately refuse to educate or enfranchise, and whom they divest of the arms and deny the military organization and discipline required to render them efficient in our national defense."

Or, making it still stronger, he might have added:—Shall the compulsory freeing of the 4,000,000, in the teeth and in open defiance of the Rebel armies, only result in adding to the political power of their enemies, by giving them some fifteen additional members of Congress? Shall we put a premium on treason and refuse to reward loyalty? The Republican party may sum up their platform in one phrase:—One vote in South Carolina = one vote in Pennsylvania. The conservative party, on the contrary, have their equation:—Two votes in South Carolina = five votes in Pennsylvania.

On what side the War Democrats and all Northerners who desire themselves to be equal to a Southerner will be found, is not a matter of doubt.

GENERAL GRANT.—We notice that since General Grant has so prominently stood by President Johnson, some of the radical speakers and newspapers have been beginning, in a timid and indirect way, to make assaults upon him. Grant has such a great and solid position in the confidence and affection of the American people, that it will not do at first to denounce him as a traitor, tyrant, and drunkard; but they first hurl such epithets with tremendous fury at the President, and then insinuate cautiously that Grant, by countenancing the course of the President, is at least not doing precisely the radical thing. They hope that thus they will shake the confidence that the nation reposes in him, and when once they are able to do this in the smallest degree, they will proceed to open bigger and louder guns upon him, till at last they can pour in hot shot and big balls, as hot and heavy as those with which they bombard President Johnson himself.—*N. Y. Times.*

—This is simply an untruth. The explanation afforded by General Grant himself, that he was only present because sent for on official business, refutes the statement that any political significance can be attached to his presence on the occasion mentioned. But even had he been there through a wish to testify his agreement with the President, not a word against him would have been spoken. All conservatives, with a good war record, are safe from attacks; but under that proviso there are so few made safe, that the exemption is almost a nullity.

MR. DURANT'S SPEECH.—The Honorable Thomas J. Durant, of Louisiana, addressed an immense assemblage in front of the Union League House last evening. His speech was of that calm, dispassionate order of eloquence so well fitted to convince all candid and thinking men. The terrible story of the massacre of Union men in New Orleans grew ten fold more tragic as it fell from the lips of an eye-witness. The grave constitutional questions, too, growing out of matters connected with the riot were most ably and convincingly handled. Judge Durant's speech was calculated to do great good. It should be widely read and circulated.

THE BALTIMORE OUTRAGE.—The attack upon a religious camp meeting night before last, near Baltimore, by the Rebels and Rebel sympathizers, resulting in the death of one gentleman, shot while in the very act of prayer, and the dispersion of a portion of the meeting, is another tragedy of the Memphis and New Orleans type, which may well cause all thoughtful men to ponder. In New Orleans it was a political convention that excited the murderous ire of these men; in Baltimore it was a religious meeting. What shall the end of these things be?

SECRETARY HARLAN.—Secretary Harlan retired from the office of Secretary of the Interior yesterday. His course has been frank and honorable. His official duties have been well performed, and he will carry with him the good wishes of all who know him. Mr. Harlan has already been elected Senator from the State of Iowa for the term of six years commencing March 4, 1867. He is an experienced legislator, whose presence will be welcomed in the Senate.

THE CITY TICKET.—The city ticket completed by the Union Convention yesterday is one of the strongest ever put in the field. The nominations give universal satisfaction, and will consolidate the party for the grand campaign and victory that are before it.

—Brazil will open an Industrial Exposition October 19.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE streets. Rev. WILLIAM J. BREED, D. D., Pastor, will be reopened for Divine worship to-morrow. Service in the morning will commence at 10½, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev J. H. McILVAINE D D., of Princeton, N. J., will preach in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets, on Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

ELEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Washington avenue.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev R. J. CARSON, and at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. CASTLE, D.D. Communion services after the evening sermon.

FIFTH REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services will be resumed by the Pastor, Rev. H. GIESY, on Sunday 2d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Services on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—Preaching Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. H. BRITTON, of Rochester, New York. Also in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. D. BURGESS, Chaplain U. S. N.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor will preach To-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST Streets, will be open for religious services Sunday next, September 2, at the usual hour, 10½ o'clock A. M. 8 31 2t*

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—Rev. WILLIAM W. CATTELL, President of Lafayette College, will preach To-morrow, Morning and Evening, at 10½ and 7½. *

OLD PINE STREET CHURCH.—Services at this Church will be resumed on Sabbath morning. Preaching at 10½ o'clock. Evening meetings on Sabbath and during the week as usual. *

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—There will be preaching by the Pastor, L. P. HORNBERGER, on Sabbath Morning and Evening, September 2.

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce street, will be reopened for divine service on To-morrow (Sabbath) morning, September 2, at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH street, above Brown.—Rev T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. P. HELLINGS, of Rochester, N. Y. *

NEW STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH. Services by the Pastor, Rev. E. W. HUTTER, To-morrow (Sunday) Morning at 10½ o'clock. Evening, quarter before 8.

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Rev. JOHN HOPKINS, at 10½. Union Prayer Meeting at 8. All invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WILLIAM CATHCART WILL resume his labors To-morrow in the SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN.—Services will be resumed to-morrow at Langstroth's Hall, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, RITTENHOUSE SQUARE.—Services next Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. 8 31 2.*

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and Fitzwater.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. DICKSON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. JELLY To-morrow, at 10½ and 7½.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. (7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country. 7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY-FIFTH AND MARKET Streets.

Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., Principal.

CARD.—Sons, wards, or near relatives of the patrons, whose names are here given, are now or have been pupils in the Courtland Saunders' Institute:—

Rev. Dr. Newton.	Colonel G. H. Moore.
Hon. William D. Kelley.	Rev. Mr. Ewing,
Jason F. Keen, Esq.,	Dr. Reed,
Ex-Governor Bigler,	General Warren,
George Junvier, Esq.,	Chief Justice Crozier,
General A. P. Wilson,	J. M. Harper, Esq.,
Judge Maynard,	Ex-Governor Packer,
S. S. White, Esq.,	Hon. John W. Ashmead,
Dr. Bicknell,	Judge Ludlow,
Edward Miller, Esq.,	J. B. McCreary, Esq.,
Colonel Sluley,	Hon. George Lear,
John Leisenring, Esq.,	W. P. Wittach, Esq.,
General Lilly,	Ex-Chief Justice Lewis,
Hon. N. B. Browne,	Wm. S. Reybure, Esq.,
Dr. Traill Green,	Hon. M. M. Dimmick,
Colonel Paynter,	Rev. Dr. Jenkins,
A. Reybold, Esq.,	Samuel Field, Esq.,
General Bailey,	Dr. Sidham,
Hon. Asa Packer,	Colonel Snowden,
Rev. Dr. Jones,	D. P. Southworth, Esq.,
George Norris, Esq.,	Rev. Mr. Emerson,
General Jackman,	Joshua Hunt, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. Paxton,	Mrs. Edward Harris,
Mrs. Herman Denny,	Rev. Mr. Rensnaw,
Dr. Hegs,	Rev. Dr. Brainerd,
Thomas Myers, Esq.,	General Duff,
D. C. Enos, Esq.,	Judge Jones,
Colonel Irvin,	J. Y. Fine, Esq.,
R. P. King, Esq.,	Rev. Mr. Wood,
Rev. Mr. Judson,	J. Bonsall, Esq.,
John Sparhawk, Esq.,	R. P. Cunningham, Esq.,
Dr. Hartman,	Rev. Mr. Love,
John B. Penn, Esq.,	Jos. F. Tobias, Esq.,
Rev. Mr. Wood,	Rev. Dr. Butler,
B. A. Knight, Esq.,	Francis Weiss, Esq.,
S. C. Huey, Esq.,	Dr. Burns,
Colonel McKibbin,	George Bellord, Esq.,
J. S. McMullin, Esq.,	Mrs. S. S. Moody,
Mrs. M. J. Farr,	Rev. Dr. Goddard,
Rev. Dr. Breed,	Daniel Haddock, Jr., Esq.,
Dr. McFerron,	Hon. George Connell,
John C. Clark, Esq.,	Ex-Governor Ross,
Rev. Dr. Taylor,	C. L. Desauque, Esq.,
Henry Hell, Esq.,	George B. Guerin, Esq.,
Rev. Dr. Levy,	R. C. Hand, Esq.,
Dr. Goddard,	G. G. Westcott, Esq.,
Colonel Yeaton,	Dr. Huston,
Judge Goodman,	Oscar Thompson, Esq.,
John A. Gendell, Esq.,	Rev. Mr. McCleod,
Hon. Morton McMichael,	Dr. Morris,
Rev. Dr. Spear,	Thomas Wasson, Esq.,
John McArthur, Esq.,	Rev. Dr. McPhail,
William Firmstone, Esq.,	John B. Pugh, Esq.,
William H. Neilson, Esq.,	Colonel C. Sharpe,
Jay Cooke, Esq.,	John Bowers, Esq.,
E. J. Rue, Esq.,	Rev. Dr. Smith,
F. B. Reeves, Esq.,	E. A. Souder, Esq.,
Hon. D. J. Morrey,	Dr. Piper,
William M. Swain, Esq.,	Ex-Sheriff Magee,
R. L. Martin, Esq.,	William B. Reed, Esq.,
Rev. Alfred Taylor,	Colonel Fitzgerald, Editor,
John B. Colahan, Esq.,	Samuel S. Ashmus, Esq.,
Judge Conrad,	Judge Allison,
Rev. Dr. Brockwood,	Rev. Dr. Neville,
Dr. Service,	Colonel C. M. Prevost,
Joseph Keen, Esq.,	Mrs. B. Biundin,
Rev. Mr. Anderson,	Matthew Newkirk, Esq.,
Dr. O'Kie,	F. S. Emnett, Esq.,
Hon. Franklin Steele,	Rev. Dr. Stockton,
Rev. Mr. Harned,	M. DeCaert, Esq.,
William W. Keen, Esq.,	General Vogdes,
Colonel Bingham,	John Mason, Esq.,
John P. Levy, Esq.,	John Hadman, Esq.,
Professor Coultas,	Dr. Weisbrook,
Hon. John W. Forney,	J. Hollowbush, Esq.,
Dr. Brewer,	A. L. Bonnaffon, Esq.,
E. M. Lloyd, Esq.,	J. W. Bullock, Esq.,
Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner,	Dr. Butt,
S. K. Bennett, Esq.,	Mrs. Frederick Brown,
Mrs. Van Sickle,	Colonel Burnham,
Dr. Scott,	William D. Baker, Esq.,
Washington Butcher, Esq.,	Major-General Patterson,
William Mann, Esq.,	Dr. Moseley,
Dr. Townsend,	J. M. Hollingshead, Esq.,
George H. Martin, Esq.,	Hon. Richard Bayard,
General Burnside,	J. W. Sexton, Esq.,
William Rotchnell, Esq.,	Rev. Dr. Johnson,
Rev. Dr. March,	Joseph S. Silver, Esq.,
Dr. Tull,	John C. Mitchell, Esq.,
William G. Morehead, Esq.,	Dr. Tyler,
Professor Cregar,	William Rushton, Jr., Esq.,
B. A. Bartol, Esq.,	Dr. Keen,
Dr. Weed,	John Caldwell, Esq.,
Rev. Mr. Fowles,	W. C. Longreth, Esq.,
William J. Horstmann, Esq.,	Rev. Mr. Castle.

The undersigned from the first aimed at, secured and now to the greatest possible extent retains an extraordinary selectness of patronage by which, from previous home cultivation at punishments, threats harsh language, and intimidation are rendered entirely unnecessary. Love, advice and everything else embraced in the unusually ridiculed term "moral suasion," produce as much order, industry, contentment, affection, and devotion as can be desired, and more than can be secured by any other means.

All classical schools and colleges, except, perhaps, a few for the incorrigible, must yet, in the progress of improvement, dispense with punishment in every form. The incorrigible, whom generous motives will not win over—not the one-hundredth part of our youth—will be, in the good time coming, withdrawn from seminaries quietly and without censure by their parents, through the advice of professors, and put into schools of correction; or what, perhaps, is better, disciplined by some suitable kind of business.

The former pupils have had to an unusual extent their aspirations so raised and their minds so cultivated, as to attain to the highest honors in college, and to the first places in business, and to become, by the blessing of God, as the chief desideratum, good and efficient members of society.

Visitors are at all hours welcomed. They will find no staring, no shyness, no aloofness, no whispering in the school-rooms, the perfection of order and good recitations. They will find on the ball-ground no teasing, no vulgar language, no use of tobacco, nothing whatever objectionable; and with all is innocence they will observe the fullest flow of youthful affection and joyousness.

The boys of seven, eight and nine years of age, a most important period for great results, from Arch and Pine streets, and the streets between them and from Green street and its neighborhood, will be sent for in the morning and sent home at the close of a happy day spent in the country air. The health of small boys, instead of being impaired by over-asking, is greatly improved by frequent and well-timed recreation. The kind attentions and good examples of the young men and youth are of a great advantage to their young companions.

The seminary is fortunately situated near the convergency of the railway over the Wire Bridge with the railways over Market street and Chesnut street bridges, so that, from the Schuylkill, it is reached in a few minutes, and in about the same time by each line. It is surrounded by ample grounds, which are beautifully shaded and adorned in some parts, and in others stretch out into extensive lawns, suitable for our national game of base ball, and for other amusements.

It 4p E. D. SAUNDERS.

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, No. 238 CARTER Street, below THIRD (Old Post Office Building).

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

To prevent unnecessary delay, promote the general convenience, insure economy, and facilitate the payment of Pensioners the United States Pension Agent will pay those who reside in Philadelphia in alphabetical order, and as follows:—

Widows, Mothers, and Guardians, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 12 o'clock noon, and Invalids from 12 M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

Pensioners residing out of the city will be paid, in person or by attorney, after 3 o'clock.

Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid, as before, on the days named, and no others. Those commencing with—

A. and B., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 4 and 5.

C. and D., Thursday and Friday, September 6 and 7.

E. and F., Saturday and Monday, September 8 and 10.

G. and H., Tuesday and Wednesday, September 11 and 12.

I. J. K., Thursday, September 13.

L., Friday, September 14.

Mc. and M., Saturday and Monday, September 15 and 17.

N. O. and P., Tuesday, September 18.

Q. and R., Wednesday, September 19.

S., Thursday, and Friday, September 20 and 21.

T. and V., Saturday, September 22.

W. Y. Z., Monday, September 24.

As only those Pensioners specified (the women in the morning and men in the afternoon) will be paid on the days designated, all other personal applications will be postponed to their regular order.

All Pensions remaining unpaid September 25 will be paid when presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
13trp United States Pension Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AWAKE! FREEMEN!

ASSEMBLE IN YOUR MIGHT

IN

MASS MEETING,

ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK,

IN FRONT OF THE

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

BROAD STREET,

To Welcome the Delegates from

THE LOYAL MEN OF THE SOUTH.

SPEECHES WILL BE MADE BY

Hon. A. J. HAMILTON, Texas.
Colonel A. P. WILEY, Texas.
THOMAS J. DURANT, Louisiana.
Hon. MICHAEL HAHN, Louisiana.
Hon. M. J. SAFFORD, Alabama.
Hon. D. C. HUMPHREYS, Alabama.
Colonel F. C. MONTGOMERY, Mississippi.
Hon. JOSHUA HILL, Georgia.
Hon. W. T. WILLEY, West Virginia.
Governor J. T. BOREMAN, West Virginia.
Hon. DAVID B. GOODLOE, North Carolina.
Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, Virginia.
Governor WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW, Tennessee.
Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN, Missouri.
Colonel J. M. JOHNSON, Arkansas.
Governor THOMAS C. FLETCHER, Missouri.
Hon. WILLIAM B. STOKES, Tennessee.
Major-General B. F. BUTLER, Massachusetts.
Governor ALEXANDER BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
Hon. O. S. FERRY, Connecticut.
Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts.
Governor R. E. FENTON, New York.
Governor MARCUS L. WARD, New Jersey.
Governor A. G. CURTIN, Pennsylvania.
Major-General J. W. GEARY, Pennsylvania.
Hon. N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Maryland.
Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, Ohio.
Major-General R. F. SCHENCK, Ohio.
Governor O. P. MORTON, Indiana.
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Indiana.
Governor RICHARD OGLESBY, Illinois.
Major General JOHN A. LOGAN, Illinois.
Hon. S. McKEE, Kentucky.
And other distinguished men.




Come, all loyal men, who

RALLIED ROUND THE OLD FLAG,

Come, and greet true Southern men in Council; hear their wrongs, learn how pardoned Rebels again defiantly scorn the Union, insult the flag and trample on law, justice, and humanity! Come every man who loves liberty and good government, and unite in arousing the people to the new dangers which threaten the nation from usurpations of the

ONE-MAN POWER.

Remember the glory of your Revolutionary sires and the priceless heritage they left! Remember the more recent glories of Vicksburg, Atlanta, Gettysburg, and the Wilderness; the heroes dead on the field of battle; the horrors of Libby Prison and Andersonville; the martyrdom of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Remember all the past five years, all your blood-bought rights, all your heroic sacrifices, all your

RESULTING DUTIES,

And proclaim in thunder tones that

Rebels Routed by the Bayonet Shall Not Rule by the Ballot.

Veterans in freedom's holy cause, come in serried ranks; let the electric echoes of your resounding tramp again assure the people that you are once more marching to the front to save the nation and secure the

RIGHTS OF MAN.

Treachery in high places has organized the Rebels you subdued in fight, and they are again marshalled against republican liberty. At them once more, and finish with your ballots what your bullets left undone.

Again save the Union and the Constitution from the despoilers. Hear the sublime words of the great and good Abraham Lincoln, spoken on the gory sod of Gettysburg:—

"From these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. THAT THIS NATION, UNDER GOD, SHALL HAVE A NEW BIRTH OF FREEDOM, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."

8 31 5t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB

OF THE

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

President,

ROBERT P. KING.

Vice-Presidents,

THOMAS COCHRAN, WM. H. KERN,
ISAAC H. O'HARRA, CHAS. S. CLOSE,
JOSEPH T. VAN KIRK.

Treasurer,

FREDERICK M. ADAMS.

Corresponding Secretary,

EDWIN A. MERRICK.

Recording Secretary,

A. M. WALKINSHAW.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 22, 1866.

Delegates to the Loyal Southern Union Convention are requested, on their arrival, to call at the headquarters of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, and register their names. They will consider the building at their entire service during their residence in the city.

Citizens of Philadelphia anxious to extend their hospitality to our Union brethren of the South, will please report at once how many gentlemen they can entertain.

It is requested that during the session of this Loyal Convention of true Southern Union men our fellow-citizens shall display the Union flag from the shipping, public buildings, business places, and private residences generally.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 8 30 6t

ATTENTION, "BOYS IN BLUE!"—

The several Ward Associations will assemble in companies, at Headquarters, EIGHTH AND WALNUT Streets, on MONDAY, the 3rd of September, 1866, at 9 o'clock A. M., and form on Walnut street, right resting on Ninth street, to act as an escort of honor to the Loyalists of the South, and the Delegates to the Convention of Southern Loyalists, to convene on that day.

Officers of Companies will report at once the strength of their several commands, and obtain at Headquarters suitable badges to be worn on the parade.

By order of JOSHUA T. OWEN,
8 30 3t late Brigadier-General Volunteers, President.
JAMES GWYN, late Colonel U. S. C. T., Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the

Union League of Philadelphia

WILL BE HELD

AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,

ON

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3,

AT HALF-PAST NINE O'CLOCK,

For the purpose of escorting the Delegates to the CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS from Independence Square to the League House, and from thence to their place of meeting, at National Hall.

Members are requested to wear the Medal of the League on this occasion.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
It SECRETARY.

HEADQUARTERS UNION LEAGUE, PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1866.

RECEPTION OF THE LOYAL UNION SOUTHERN DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION TO BE HELD MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The following is designated as the order of formation and route of the procession for the reception at the "Union League" and National Hall:—

I. The State Delegations will be received at the main entrance of Independence Square, on Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock A. M., by a Committee of the Union League, under the direction of William H. Kern, Marshal.

II. The Cavalcade will form on Walnut street, right resting on Third street, facing north, under the direction of General Louis Wagner, Marshal.

III. The "Boys in Blue" will form immediately on the last of the Cavalcade, under the direction of General Joshua T. Owen, Marshal.

IV. The "Republican Invincibles" will form on Sixth street, right resting on Walnut street, facing west, under the direction of their Marshal, Colonel William McMichael.

V. The Fire Department will form on Seventh street, right resting on Walnut street, under the direction of John T. Butler, Marshal.

VI. The National Union Club and all other delegations and associations not otherwise enumerated will form on Walnut street, in the order of their arrival, right resting on Seventh street, facing north, under the direction of Major-General George M. Mindel and Thompson Reynolds, Marshals.

VII. The column will form at half-past 10 o'clock, and move precisely at 11 o'clock over the following route:—

Down Walnut to Third, up Third to Chesnut, up Chesnut to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to the Union League House, where the reception will take place; after which the Delegates will be escorted up Broad to Market, down Market to the National Hall, the place of meeting of the Convention, where the escort will be dismissed.

HORATIO G. SICKEL,
It Chief Marshal.

ATTENTION, DELEGATES!—THE Delegates elected at the Republican meeting on Friday night will meet at Federal Street Wharf, Camden, at 9 A. M., on MONDAY MORNING, to proceed in a body to the Convention. All citizens favorable to the objects of the Convention are invited to meet with us.

JESSE TOWNSEND,
AMES M. SCOVEL,
H. B. WILSON, } Committee.
It*

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 228 DOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of September 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers, and the transaction of such other business as may legally be brought before said meeting.

8 25 15t A. B. ALMAN, Secretary.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,

Hat and Cap Emporium,

9 1 3m4p]

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

We offer for sale a limited amount of

BONDS

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

HAVING FIVE YEARS TO RUN,

And Bearing Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

FREE FROM ALL GOVERNMENT AND STATE TAXES.

Convertible at option of holder any time before maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE LOAN.

DREXEL & CO.,

8 31 6t4p]

No. 34 South THIRD St.

OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

NEW DRESS FABRICS,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR HIS SALES.

9 1 3t4p

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

SECOND TRADE SALE

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR THE FALL OF 1866.

On Thursday Morning, September 6

Commencing at 10 O'Clock.

PHILIP FORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT THEIR STORE,

No. 506 MARKET St.,

2000 Cases Prime Boots and Shoes.

Every case represented on the catalogue will be sold without reserve. Buyers of Boots and Shoes will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers,
8 31 fstuw4t No. 506 MARKET Street.

MESS MACKEREL.

Fine Large New Mess Mackerel,

THE FINEST OF THE SEASON.

FOR SALE BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

4 14 6m]

S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.

It is our specialty. We never fail.

Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp

OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 31, 1866.—THE firm of DE HAVEN & BRO., consisting of HUGH DE HAVEN, Jr., A. H. DE HAVEN, and S. W. DE HAVEN, is this day dissolved by limitation, S. W. DE HAVEN retiring.

The remaining partners, HUGH DE HAVEN, Jr., and A. H. DE HAVEN, conduct the business at same place and under same style.

DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
It No. 40 South THIRD Street.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past six months, payable on and after September 1, 1866, to such stockholders as stand this day on the books of the Company, or their legal representatives.

Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed until September 1, 1866.

The Board also, by resolution, decided to give the stockholders the benefit of the stock of the New England Anti-Incrustation Company, obtained in part payment for the right sold to said Company, deeming it prudent to retain in the treasury the interest in the New England Anti-Incrustation Company. Further,

Resolved, That a Stock Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. be declared, payable on and after September 1, 1866.

8 27 6t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STATE GRAND COUNCIL OF PENNSYLVANIA, U. L. A.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1866.

By direction of the President of the State Council of Pennsylvania, U. L. A., the Delegates from that body to the National Council, are hereby invited to be present at the LOYAL UNION SOUTHERN CONVENTION, to be held in this city on the 3d inst.

1t* SAMUEL F. GWINNER, Grand Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY next, September 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

8 31 5t* E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 133 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the International Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 5th of September proximo, at 12 o'clock, M.

By order of the President

8 25 10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

PROMISSORY NOTES BOUGHT AND sold on Commission by

WILLIAM B. WAYNE,
Note Broker,
Late Discount Clerk, Bank of North America,
8 29 wr2t* No. 16 BANK Street.

MONEY FURNISHED ON NEGOTIable Collaterals by

WILLIAM B. WAYNE,
Note Broker,
Late Discount Clerk, Bank of North America,
8 29 wr2t No. 16 BANK Street.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 12 wf

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION TO THE LOYAL CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—The delegates from Virginia are men of strong moral convictions, and of the most sterling character. Governor Pierpont and John Minor Botts have long enjoyed an enviable national reputation. Hon. Lewis McKenrie has often represented Alexandria in the State Legislature, and has been twice elected by the Unionists of his district to Congress. He is President of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad, of the First National Bank of Alexandria, and has long been foremost in almost every effort for the moral, mental, and material improvement of his native city and State. James M. Stewart has nearly the same position among Virginia merchants that his namesake, Alexander, has in New York, with this difference, that the Virginia Stewart is not exclusively a merchant, but is disposed to devote a good portion of his time to the cause of good government and impartial justice. Rev. James W. Hunnicutt, editor of the *New Nation* of Richmond, was before the war, for many years, editor of a religious newspaper nominally of the Baptist denomination, but in a remarkable degree liberal and Christian. He is a man of profound thought and stirring eloquence, and the friends of impartial justice in the North will be apt to secure his services in the pending campaign. A. M. Crane, Esq., of Winchester, and G. K. Gilmer, Esq., of Harrisonburg, are editors of loyal papers in their respective towns, conducted with talent and the highest honor and integrity. Messrs. John F. and Charles H. Lewis, of Rockingham, are sons of General Lewis, a well-known resident of that county, and belong to one of the most worthy families in the State. The former of these brothers was one of the few members of the Richmond Legislature of 1861 who had the courage to resist and defy secession in that body, of which he and his father have often been constituents. He was the Union candidate for Congress in his district at the late election, and is one of the soundest and ablest men in the State. His brother Charles is hardly less distinguished; was Secretary of State under Governor Pierpont until he was rejected by the present disloyal Legislature, on the sole ground of his fidelity to the Union, which, in fact, was regarded by that body as the highest possible political offense. George Rye, Esq., of Shenandoah, is the Presiding Justice of his county; a man of sterling integrity, was quite recently made the victim of a ferocious assault by some dastardly young returned Rebels for his devotion to republican principles, and the wonder is that, with his open proclamation of free principles, he has escaped with his life. Mr. Rye will be remembered as the associate of Judge Underwood in the Philadelphia Fremont Convention of 1856, and the persecution that followed that event is not yet forgotten.

These gentlemen are all natives of the South, and have been faithful among the faithless, for which they are now under the ban of the late traitors placed by Rebel reconstruction over them. Their experience and persecution will afford the gentlemen from the North who will meet them in Philadelphia ample means of judging the terrible fate that is pending over the head of all true loyalists in the South if left to the tender mercies of their most malignant enemies. We have gained this information from a reliable source of a few of the Virginia delegates, but to be convinced that they all are men of sterling moral worth, it only requires a sight of their large heads and fine moral developments. Nearly all of them have been exiles and victims of a relentless persecution for their tenacity to republican principles and for standing by the flag of the country, and they all unite in the declaration that they are now threatened with even greater dangers than they have heretofore faced, by the inconsiderate and unguarded reconstruction recommended by the President and urged on by the desperate and designing leaders in the late Rebellion.

U. J. C.

VIRGINIA.

The Radical Convention at Philadelphia—Slight Mistake in the Selection of a Delegate.

RICHMOND, Va., August 31.—In a letter received this morning from Hon. Robert Ridgeway, member of Congress for the Fourth District, in reference to his appointment as a delegate to the Southern Loyal Convention at Philadelphia, he says:—

"Yours of the 27th instant to hand. Contains the first intimation I had that the scamps at Alexandria, without the slightest communication with or authority from me, had taken the outrageous liberty of using my name in connection with the mulatto Convention at Philadelphia, well knowing as they did that I had not a particle of sympathy with them or the Jacobin rabble to which they belong. You will perceive from the above that you have my full authority to stamp the whole thing, so far as I am concerned, as a villanous outrage upon me and a deliberate fraud upon the public.

"R. RIDGEWAY."

IMPORTANT FROM TURKEY.

Trouble Between the United States and the Turkish Government—Outrage on a United States Consul—Our Minister at Constantinople Sends for an Iron-Clad.

The Levant *Herald* states that a difficulty has arisen between the Porte and the American Legation on a matter of some interest to our consular readers. Some time ago the American Consul—a Mr. Luigi Palma de Cesnola—at Larnaca, Cyprus, took into his service as cavas a Mussulman native named Mustapha.

Shortly after, the mudir of the town claimed the man as a drawn conscript seeking to evade military service, and on the Consul refusing to give him up, ordered a party of zaptiehs to enter the house of the American consular dragoman—a certain Costand Bebess—and carry off the man. Thereupon the Consul addressed a formal complaint to the Governor of the island, demanding the punishment of the mudir, and an ample apology for the alleged outrage on his own consular dignity. On inquiry into the facts, however, the Pacha considered the mudir to be in the right, and therefore refused the consular demand. Mr. Palma de Cesnola accordingly "suspended relations," and referred the matter to the Hon. E. Joy Morris, the American Minister in the capital.

The latter gentleman, accepting his subordinate's version of the facts, has addressed an energetic and categorical note to the Porte, demanding—1. The dismissal of the mudir. 2. A personal apology from the Pacha to the Consul at the house of the latter, with a simultaneous salute of 21 guns to the American flag. 3. That done, the dismissal of the Pacha himself; and 4. The liberation and payment of a substantial compensation to the cavas Mustapha.

In the event of the Porte's unwillingness to concede those four points, Mr. Morris has, it is said, requested Admiral Goldsborough commanding the American squadron in the Mediterranean, to send one of his iron-clads to Larnaca.

Kentucky.

The latest returns from Kentucky give Duvall over Hobson a majority of 37,587. The vote by Congressional districts shows us the comparative strength in mass of the Rebel and Conservative parties:—

Dist.	*Duvall.*	*Hobson.*	*Dist.*	*Duvall.*	*Hobson.*
I	13,435	3,717	VI	12,955	6,609
II	11,593	6,838	VII	12,878	2,722
III	7,391	6,658	VIII	5,258	10,973
IV	11,760	6,260	IX	10,166	8,848
V	10,116	4,808			
Totals				97,060	59,473

The whole vote, with Letcher and Perry counties to hear from, is 156,553. Perry and Letcher combined are not expected to poll more than 800 votes—nearly all of them for Hobson.

Illness of Senator Wright, of New Jersey.

The Trenton *Gazette* learns that on Wednesday last Senator Wright's family physician sent a despatch from Norwalk, Connecticut, to the effect that Mr. Wright was sinking rapidly, and it was scarcely possible that he could survive for many days. For many months past Mr. Wright's health has been so feeble as to incapacitate him almost entirely for business, and, at his advanced age, his recovery can scarcely be hoped for. Mr. Wright was elected to the United States Senate at the session of 1863, to serve for six years from the 4th of March, 1863.

DEMISE OF THE MOTHER OF A QUEEN.—Her Majesty Queen Emma of Hawaii, accompanied by Miss Spurgeon and Major Hopkins, arrived at the Brevoort House, in New York, yesterday, from Canada. On the arrival of the party at Montreal, her Majesty received a telegram from San Francisco announcing the death of her mother, and departed in post haste for this city, travelling day and night, in order to arrive in this city in time for the California steamer which sails to-day. Her Majesty was compelled by this sad event to break off all the engagements she had made for the completion of her tour.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, September 1, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, but prices continue unsettled. Government bonds were in fair demand; Old 5-20s sold at 112¾, an advance of ¼; 7·30s at 106@107¼ for June and August; and 10-40s at 99¼, coupons off; 112¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; State and City loans were also in fair demand; Pennsylvanania 5s sold at 95; and new City 6s at 99⅛@99¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. About 1300 shares of Reading sold at 56⅛@56¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 34¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing prices last evening; 130¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 58¼ for Minehill; 40 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45¼ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 28; and Lehigh Navigation at 60, no change. 118 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares were unchanged. Ocean sold at 4⅛; Caldwell at ⅞; and Dalzell at 94-100.

Quotations of Gold. 10½ A. M., 147⅛; 11 A. M., 145⅞; 12 M., 146; 1 P. M., 145¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R R	56¼	100 sh Read......b30	56¼
100 sh do....b10	56¼	500 sh Cata pf.......	34¼

FIRST BOARD.

$4500 US 5-20s62coup	112¾	$1000 Pa R 2d mt 6s	99
$35000 do........	112¾	$1000 do.........	99
$2000 U S 10-40s coup	99¼	$1000 Sun & E 7s....	97
$150 U S 730s July	106	$1000 Leh 6s. 84.....	92
$8495 Pa 5s.........	95	100 sh Reading..b60.	56¾
$8000 do. 3 ctts..	95¾	100 sh do.........	56¾
$3500 City 6s n, k s o	99¼	100 sh do.......b5	56¼
$2000 do.........	99⅛	300 sh do......lots	56¼
$1000 Alleg Co 5s...	75¼	400 sh do......b60	56¾
$2000 C & A 6s 83..	90		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold........................		146	146¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s..........		137	..
Compound Interest Notes:—			
" " June,	1864....	14¾	..
" " July,	1864....	14¼	..
" " August,	1864....	13¾	..
" " October,	1864....	12¾	..
" " Dec.,	1864....	11¾	..
" " May,	1865....	9¾	..
" " August,	1865....	8¾	..
" " Sept.,	1865....	7¾	..
" " October,	1865....	7¾	..

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, September 1.—There is no inquiry for Flour for exportation, and only a limited inquiry for home consumption. Sales of 1000 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12·50, the latter rate for very choice, including small lots of superfine at $7 50@9; old and new stock extra at $9@11; old and fresh ground new wheat Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $11·25@13 50, and fancy brands at $14@16, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at $5·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in Wheat, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bush. common Lancaster county red at $2·60, and 500 bush. good Pennsylvania at $2·75. We quote white at $2·85@2·95. Rye is quiet, and commands $1·15 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of 1400 bush. yellow at 92c., and 3000 bush. Western mixed, part at 90@91c., and part on private terms. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of 5000 bush new Southern at 51c. afloat.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in steady demand, but there is very little here. Sales have been made at $35 ℔ ton.

There is no Cloverseed coming forward. Small sales at $6·50@7·50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is held at $3·75@4 25, and Flaxseed at $3 80.

Whisky is selling in a small way at $2·38 for Pennsylvania, and $2·40 for Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

HELLER the wonderful, Heller the magical, Heller the wit, opens his *Salle Diabolique* on Monday evening, at (large hall) Assembly Buildings. 'Tis only necessary to state he comes with new illusions, music, puns, and the "Wood Minstrels."

ARCH.—Mrs John Drew commences her season this evening with the *Belle's Stratagem*, Mrs. Drew appearing as "Letitia Hardy." Her company is one of the best in this country. On Monday the great play of *The Favorite of Fortune*.

CHESNUT.—This evening Miss Noemie de Marguerittes, the young and gifted artiste, makes her last appearance as "Peg Woffington," witnessed by a full house last evening. She will be warmly welcomed back. On Monday Vestvali appears.

WALNUT.—The graceful and daring "Buislay Family" give their last entertainment this evening. Their houses have been crowded during their two weeks' stay. On Monday Mr. J. S. Clarke appears as "Bob Acres" and "Toodles."

BASE BALL.—The match played yesterday between the "Chesnut Street" and "Leisure Club" resulted in a victory for the first-named. Chesnut, 46; Leisure, 7.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS OF THE JOHNSON PARTY.—The delegates of the National Union Johnson party of the Third Congressional District met in convention this morning, at the Grant House, Eighth and Spring Garden streets. George Martin, Esq., was elected President, and E. G. Kuhn Secretary. C. W. Alexander, Peter Hess, and Charles F. Miller were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, together with a preamble setting forth that the members of the Convention had previously acted with the Republican party. The preamble concludes as follows:—

Whereas, We feel that the security, life, and greatness of the Government are imperilled by the persistent efforts of the radical leaders throughout the country, and by their legislation in Congress, to force upon the people negro suffrage and negro equality; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as National Union men we oppose the re-election of Leonard Myers, the present representative of this District in Congress, he having, by his vote in favor of immediate and unconditional negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, in the face of the almost unanimous wish of the people of the District against it, and by his subsequent votes upon every bill involving the elevation of the negro to an equality with the white race, shown himself in favor of a policy which, if persisted in, will beyond doubt be disastrous and destructive to our ballot.

Resolved, That we oppose his re-election because, under the leadership of those radical factionists, Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, he has unhesitatingly voted with them against every effort to reunite the country in the bonds of peaceful union, and by so doing has injured and will soon destroy the large manufacturing and mercantile interests of the district, which need protection by a revised tariff, rather than the passage of measures which, instead of healing, promote strife, and cut off a large and valuable market from our manufacturers and merchants.

A ballot was then taken for Congressman, resulting in the unanimous nomination of Charles Buckwalter, Esq., of the Thirteenth Ward.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned with cheers for Johnson and Buckwalter:—

Resolved, That in view of these facts, we present for Congress in the Third District Charles Buckwalter, Esq., who, from our knowledge of him, private and public we are satisfied will faithfully represent the conservative sentiment of the people. He is a man in whom, though in the past we may have differed with him in some measures we recognize one against whom none, even amid the heat of bitter partisan discussion, could ever honestly utter a word questioning his thorough loyalty to the Government, devotion to the Union, his integrity of character, or his high ability to represent with honor this district in the councils of the nation.

The Convention which assembled in the Fourth District this morning nominated John Welsh for Congress.

THE JOHNSON CITY CONVENTION.—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.—The City Convention of the National Union Johnson party reassembled at noon to-day, pursuant to their adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the President, Colonel William B. Sipes.

The Secretary, S. E. Cohen, proceeded to call the roll. Considerable time was consumed in this, as several delegates had sent in their resignations since the previous meetings, and substitutes had to be provided in their places.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.—On the 4th of September Colonel E. W. C. Greene, Pension Agent, will commence the paying of pension claims, beginning with the names under A, and proceeding alphabetically, as detailed in the advertising columns. A further improvement has been made, by which the mothers, widows, and guardians will be paid in the morning only, and the invalids will be paid in the afternoon.

COLLECTOR JOHNSTON.—Collector Johnston entered upon his duties yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, according to the agreement heretofore made with the retiring Collector, Colonel Thomas. The only appointments made thus far are as follows:—

Deputy Collector, William Harbeson, an attache of the Custom House of twenty years' standing.

Deputy Collector and Auditor, S. Snyder Leidy, former Deputy Collector.

Cashier, Alexander Crawford, of the Eleventh Ward.

The Governor addressed the men, telling them he would expect them all to remain at their posts until otherwise ordered, and that no further removals would be made, unless the necessity of the department should require, for some months.

There was a general interchange of feeling between the new Collector and attaches, and things passed off pleasantly. Although Colonel Thomas was not present at the turning over of the official papers and documents, the duty was performed by Benjamin Huckel, the retiring Deputy Collector.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH IN REFERENCE TO THE KENSINGTON WATER WORKS NUISANCE.—The Sanitary Committee appointed by the Board of Health to examine into the condition of the Water Works of Kensington, report that, after a close investigation, they would recommend that the city dispense with the use of water from the Delaware river, as it is unhealthy. This arises principally from the immense amount of filth that is emptied into that river from the various manufactories, and also from the city sewers. It is stated that over forty-six and a half per cent. of the deaths from Asiatic cholera have occurred in the limits of the districts supplied with the Delaware water. It was resolved by the Committee that the Kensington water supply is prejudicial to the health of the city, and should be discontinued. The report was signed by Drs. Wilson Jewell, E. Ward, Jacob B. Coats, and William Reed.

SWINDLING.—Two young men of versatile talents, who bore at various times the names of Edwards, Williams, Richardson, and Kent, as the humor struck them, and were extensively engaged in procuring light employment, with good wages, for whomsoever it was desirable, were wantonly interfered with in their work or wholesale benevolence by the police, and called upon to answer before Alderman Tittermary for thus casting widespread the good things of this life. Various deponents testified that a slight contribution of two or three dollars which was necessary to procure the aforesaid employment, failed to bring about the desired end, and moreover cried out with clamorous voices that these agreeable and popular young men have descended to swindle the "great unwashed." After a careful hearing of their cases Alderman Tittermary committed them in default of $1500 bail.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.—By special announcement in another column, the agreeable intelligence will be seen, that the commodious, elegant, and fast-sailing steamboat, *John A. Warner* will make one of the most delightful excursions of the season to-morrow, leaving Chesnut street wharf at half-past 1, and also at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, touching at a number of points on the way. Every opportunity for unalloyed enjoyment has been provided, and no excursion this season will draw a more extensive crowd of pleasure-seekers than this. Those who wish to breathe the atmosphere unpolluted by odoriferous gutters, and to obtain a view of the ethereal canopy untrammelled by smoky chimney-pots, will now have an opportunity not to be idly wasted.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY AND CARRYING CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPONS.—Patrick Bradwick was arrested last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, in Penn street, below Lombard, by Lieutenant Edger, of the harbor police. Bradwick was seen passing out pigs of lead from the store of Alexander Purves, northeast corner of Penn and South streets. Chase was immediately given, and the thief entered the cellar of an establishment in Penn street, below Lombard, and was captured in the water-closet. There has been upwards of a ton of lead stolen from the store of Mr. Purves within the past week, all supposed to have been stolen by Bradwick. He was held in $500 bail by Alderman Butler.

CASE OF STABBING.—Last evening Abel Muloch, a German, employed in the brewery at Thirty-first and Thompson streets, got into a row with William M. Thalman, the foreman, and during the fight stabbed him in a dangerous manner in the head and side with a dirk-knife. Thalman was injured so severely that he was unable to appear against Muloch. This morning Muloch was committed in default of $1500, for a further hearing, by Alderman Hutchinson. Mr. Thalman is in a very dangerous condition.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—John Lambert, otherwise John Maguire, was arrested in this city yesterday as a fugitive from justice. Defendant is alleged to have robbed a paymaster in California of $20,500. He was arrested recently in New York and broke jail, and coming to this city, was followed by Detective Bennett, who, in connection with Officer Levy, arrested him at Penn and Lombard streets. Consenting to return to New York without a requisition, he left yesterday in charge of Officer Bennett.

A FALSE FRIEND.—David S. Berger was arrested yesterday, at Second and Walnut streets, charged with the larceny of $220. It seems that Berger undertook to take care of a man under the influence of liquor, and while taking care of him took care of his money too so well that the victim failed to get it again. When arrested Berger did not have the money on his person, but the evidence was clearly against him, and he was committed in default of $800 by Alderman Dougherty.

PERSONAL.—His Excellency William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, will attend public worship to-morrow morning, at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch. His health permitting, he will deliver a short address.

LARCENY.—A young woman who had but one name, that of Elizabeth, was arrested yesterday on the charge of providing herself with a change of raiment without going through the formality of paying for it. She was held in $500 by Alderman Godbou.

LEGISLATIVE.—A meeting of the delegates to the Sixth Legislative (Johnson) Convention was held last evening at Seventh and Arch streets, and Colonel Peter Fritz, Jr., was nominated as a candidate for the Legislature.

OWNER WANTED.—A gilling skiff, about nineteen feet long, was caught adrift on the Delaware, by the harbor police. The skiff is painted black. The owner can obtain the boat from the harbor police.

SHOPLIFTING.—Elizabeth Long was arrested at Eighth and Arch streets yesterday, while in the act of helping herself to a supply of dry goods. She was held in $500 by Alderman Jones to answer.

LUNATICS ON A STRIKE.—

At an asylum in Dundee,
The crazed folks did a journal see,
Telling of a workmen's "strike."
Their keeper enters, and one says:—
"Now, sir, *our* wages you must raise,
And give us shorter working days,
For we have all struck alike."
But men most sane are "striking" here
'Gainst clothing stores that ask too dear,
And straight to Tower Hall they steer!

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

CHILDREN' TEETHING!—Mothers who love their offspring should never be without a bottle of *Dr. MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP;* the testimony of many mothers proves that its effect in all diseases incident on teething is miraculous. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA,

The undersigned offer themselves as Candidates to supply the best of Clothing at the most moderate prices. They pledge themselves to perform their duties faithfully.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
OAK HALL,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES
Converted into
FIVE-TWENTIES.
Apply to
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

UNPAID BILLS in the pocket, and a surcharge of bile in the system, are two of the greatest annoyances of life. The former is hardly to be cured by medicine; but the latter is effectually removed by the use of *MARSDEN'S VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

INDISPENSABLE.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in any family. Among these, the experience of years shows us, should be recorded "Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer." For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—*Christian Era.*

THERE IS NO EXCUSE for those who drag their weary and disordered bodies into our company when a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla would cleanse their musky blood, and restore their health and vigor. Ye muddy victims of bilious disease, have some regard for your neighbors, if not for yourselves.

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE, with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.
Agents wanted, No 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

TEN-FORTY COUPONS due September 1,
Bought by
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third street.

FOR FINE confections, fruits, and delicacies, go to
S. W. JENKINS,
No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

ENTERPRISE.—The great requisites for success in America are pluck and enterprise; and Helmbold, the well-known druggist, has in his business career evinced both of these qualities. The consequence is that he has achieved a success. He has one of the finest establishments in New York city, while the reputation of the well-known Helmbold's Preparations is co-extensive with civilization.

These preparations, it is almost needless to say, are not "quack medicines" nor "patent medicines;" they are simply legitimate; scientifically compounded preparations, which, for their appropriate complaints, are without a rival. They have been before the public for many years, and are at the present moment more in demand than ever. This shows conclusively their genuine merit. At Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, in addition to these preparations—the Extracts of Buchu and Sarsaparilla—are sold all varieties of Drugs and Chemicals. The establishment is perhaps the finest in the city of New York, and the public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Depots, No. 104 S. Tenth street and No. 594 Broadway, New York.

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The agent of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics has received a very important addition to his list of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in the shape of Specific No. 34, which cures diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat. These specifics have obtained a wide celebrity among medical practitioners, and are very largely used by them, being prompt, efficient, reliable, and convenient. An extended advertisement in another column gives a list of the different specifics, the diseases which they remedy, and the prices. The cases for family use are especially worthy of attention, and also the new department of veterinary specifics. The headquarters of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. is at No. 562 Broadway, New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

CRAMPS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all Affections of the bowels are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the taste, it is readily taken by children, and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a Standard Household Remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A MAN out West says he moved so often during one year, that whenever a covered wagon stopped at his gate his chickens would fall on their backs and hold up their feet to be tied and thrown in. Similar persons reading a good thing in the papers now-a-days, they invariably look at the bottom lines before they are half through, expecting to see a notice of Charles Stokes and Co.'s One Price Clothing, under the Continental.

ALL PERSONS OWNING PRIVATE BRUSHES at the Sansom Street Baths, are requested to call and take them away. Holders of tickets for baths will please use them before the 3d of September, as the Baths will be closed after that day. CHARLES F. MATHEYS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of Boys', Girls', Infants', and Misses' Clothing.

REDUCED PRICES for all Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Call and get first-class pictures at once. Now is the time. Don't miss it.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

BEDDING AND UPHOLSTERY in all its branches.
JOS. LIPP, with W. H. Woods
S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Chesnut streets.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

DR. H. N. GUERNSEY has removed to No. 1422 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

DIED.

BRADY.—On the 31st ultimo, JOHN PATRICK, son of Owen and Mary Brady, aged 16 months 14 days and 9 hours.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, Forty-first street and Lancaster pike, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

KNORR.—On the 29th instant, ELEANOR KNORR, widow of the late George Knorr, Sr., in the 99th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Stratton, No. 627 Parrish street, this afternoon, September 1, at 3 o'clock. Services at St. John's Lutheran Church, Race street.

MAULL.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. RUTH P. MAULL, wife of Joseph Maull, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 127 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church for services. Interment at the Union Cemetery.

MOORE.—On the 29th instant, Mrs. BARBARA MOORE, wife of Mr. George Moore, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 23 Ashland street (west of Eleventh and above Wharton street), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

POLLITT.—On the 30th instant, HENRY D. BENNER, infant son of Edmund and Mary Pollitt, aged 4 months and 13 days.

RUSH.—On the 29th instant, ANDREW JACKSON RUSH, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the William Penn Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John C. Rush, No. 2539 Frankford road and Somerset street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CURL PINCERS, CURLING RODS, CURLING tongs, nail scissors, tweezers, razors, hones, and straps, for sale by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

A DULL PAIR OF SCISSORS IS A CONSTANT annoyance. By having one of Russ' Patent Scissors Sharpener in your work-basket you can at any time put your scissors in good cutting condition. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE COG-WHEEL CLOTHES-WRINGER (which we know to be the most durable), and other patterns, for such as prefer them, are for sale at the hardware store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

ROBERT B. STERLING,
WILLIAM S. LANE,
JOHN K. WILDMAN,

Will, on the First of September, 1866, Commence Business as

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

AT

No. 110 South THIRD St.,

Where they will be prepared to buy and sell the various United States Bonds, State and City Loans, Stocks of all kinds, Compound Interest Notes, and Gold and Silver.

Collections made on all points. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement. [8 30 3t4p

1864 AND 1862

5-20s

WANTED,

OR WILL BE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR

1865s

And Market Difference Allowed.

DREXEL & CO.,

8 2s 6t4p]

No. 34 South THIRD St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE BOOKS FOR PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

EXPLORATIONS FOR THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Complete in 13 volumes. Scarce.

APPLETON'S NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA 16 volumes.

APPLETON'S ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIAS, 1861 to 1865 inclusive, containing all the events of the Rebellion official papers, etc.

RECORD OF THE REBELLION. By Frank Moore In 9 volumes. A "Cyclopædia of the War."

MILITARY AND NAVAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 1 volume.

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 2 volumes.

McPHERSON'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. 1 volume.

McPHERSON'S POLITICAL MANUAL for 1866.

MARTIN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. 4 volumes. Ready.

SMITH'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD. 3 volumes Ready.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON. Large paper edition.

BURKE'S WORKS. Fine edition, etc. etc.

For sale at low rates by

JAMES K. SIMON,
8 30 9t4p] No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut,
Office of "Appleton's New American Cyclopædia."

SIX MONTHS
AT THE
WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY F. B. CARPENTER.

One Volume, 12mo. Price $2·00.

"This book is gossipy and entertaining—but it is more—it exalts our estimation of a man more single hearted and sincere, and more purely American than has ever before appeared conspicuously in our history, and is thus a valuable addition to the numerous biographies and sketches of him already before the public."—Springfield Republican.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers,
8 29 ws2t] No. 459 BROAWAY, New York.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the price.

INSTRUCTION.

THE WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES

No. 5 S. MERRICK STREET,

will open October 1. In addition to the regular course, classes will be formed for pupils who wish to pursue only the higher branches. For terms, etc., application may be made to either of the Principals, after 2 o'clock,

MARY E. HOUPT,
No. 2029 GREEN Street.
MARY E. TAZEWELL,
8 18m6trp* No. 250 W. LOGAN Square.

TELEGRAPHING.—THOSE DESIROUS OF learning Telegraphing from a practical Telegrapher, will apply at once at the office of the UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 531 N. EIGHTH Street. Special accommodations for Ladies. 9 1 4t*

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, reopens MONDAY, September 10.

9 1 10t* B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

WILL OPEN

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 1310 CHESNUT Street,

ON MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 3.

8 28 tuthslm4p

BINGHAM HOUSE,

Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada.

This new and elegant house is now open for the reception of guests, with all the appointments of a first class Hotel.

CURLIS DAVIS,
9 1 12t PROPRIETOR.

INFORMATION WANTED OF LIEUTENANT EDWIN D. HAYNES, late of the 2d Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers. Lieutenant Haynes was born in Pennsylvania, is of German descent, about 30 years old, about six feet high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair. He left Fredericksburg, Va., on the 30th of April last, for Baltimore, to purchase lumber to build a house, since which time nothing has been heard from him. He married a Miss Martha Ann Freize, of Fredericksburg, Va., on January 30, 1866.

Northern papers will confer a favor upon his wife by inserting the above notice.

MARTHA A. HAYNES,
9 1 3t Wife of Edwin D. Haynes.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

"SALLE DIABOLIQUE."

MR. ROBERT HELLER,

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3, 1866,

WITH MUSIC AND MAGIC. [8 3 2t



SUNDAY EXCURSIONS FOR Burlington and Bristol.—The fast and favorite steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves Philadelphia (Chesnut Street Wharf) on SUNDAY, Sept. 2, at 1 30 and 6 o'clock P. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Kensington, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8·15 A. M. and 4 P. M., touching at all the above Landings. Fare, 20 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 1 1t*

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR HUNTER'S celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old establish'd Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 9 1 6t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of J. MILTON HAGY & BRO., for the transaction of the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business, at No. 446 N. SECOND Street, above Willow.

J. MILTON HAGY,
1t* CLAYTON T. HAGY.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of character, with advice on business, health, education, etc., given daily, by
9 1 stuth3mrp] J. L. CAPEN,
at No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND

ART ASSOCIATION.

In consequence of a statement which was recently published in New York prejudicial to the integrity of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, the Committee appointed to superintend the award of premiums deem it due to themselves, Mr. Crosby, and all parties interested, to publish the following Cards:—

CARD TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
Crosby Opera House Art Association.

The sale of Certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made.

I can, therefore, assure the public that the award will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

(Signed) U. H. CROSBY,
Actuary A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. CROSBY to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee the undertaking as above announced.

(Signed) SAMUEL M. NICKERSON.

Special Card from the Committee.

The undersigned, members of the Committee appointed to superintend the AWARDING OF PREMIUMS TO MEMBERS OF THE Crosby Opera House Art Association, Take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of

MR. CROSBY,

And in the responsibility of Mr. SAMUEL M. NICKERSON, his guarantee, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

(Signed)

JAMES H. BOWEN, President of Third National Bank, Chicago.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade, Chicago.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank, Chicago.
JAMES C. FARGO, Agent American Express, Chicago.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co., Chicago.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
Crosby Opera House Art Association
Feel it incumbent upon them to call attention to the thorough indorsement of the integrity of

MR. CROSBY

By the MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to superintend the drawing—gentlemen of the highest social and business standing in Chicago.

At the same time they feel pleasure in stating that the DEMAND FOR SHARES STILL CONTINUES UNABATED!

Orders by Mail, Express, and Telegraph, from North, South, East, and West, Still Coming In!!!

EARLIEST SUBSCRIPTIONS SECURE THE FINEST ENGRAVINGS!!

A CARD TO CLUBS.

The numerous CLUBS now forming throughout the country are requested to complete their lists, and forward immediately, to be in time!

AGENCY IN NEW YORK,
No. 625 BROADWAY, ART INSTITUTE.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY,
T. B. PUGH,
Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

A FREE EXHIBITION.

A collection of a number of the paintings to be awarded as premiums to subscribers will be exhibited at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street (for a short time only), commencing on MONDAY, the 3d instant, where subscriptions will also be received.

The collection will embrace CROPSEY'S great work entitled

"AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," valued at $6000.

ALSO,

Works by the following *eminent artists:*—
MORAN, WAUGH, HAMILTON, AND LEWIS.

The Gallery will be open daily to the Public until o'clock P. M.—FREE.

T. B. PUGH,
8 29 wst AGENT FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXXXIII.

A BEET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August.

Monday, 27.—Summer vacation commenced at Washington. The Cabinet leave on an excursion to Chicago while house cleaning is going on at the White House, for fear of being "whitewashed."

Tuesday, 28.—Arrival of the "Policy" man in Philadelphia, by the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, Secretary Seward and others accompanying him.

Wednesday, 29.—Board of Aldermen in New York make arrangements to receive the President. They invite Stewart, Astor, and others to share the honors with them, provided they foot the feed bills.

Thursday, 30.—Capture of the White Crow at Manayunk, and of President Johnson by the Aldermen at the Battery in New York. "Each one thinks its own crow the whitest."

Friday, 31.—Politicians' Conventions meet. The "Boys in Blue," if they keep on campaigning, it will be "Blue ruin" to their Copperhead antagonists.

September.

Saturday, 1.—SERIES COLUMN DAY.—The Editor, having accompanied the President across in the Ferry-Boat, from Walnut Street Wharf to Camden, is much struck with the importance of being President, and having a "pass" on all the boats.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOWER.

He Leaves Camden, N. J., Forever!

HE "GOES THROUGH" NEW JERSEY.

MR. SEWARD THE "PUNCH" OF THE PARTY.

SPEECHES, Etc. Etc.

(BY OUR OWN REPORTER.)



THE PRESIDENT ON HIS TOWER.

CAMDEN, August 29.—The Presidential party, which is another new party in the field, has just come up the Slip from the *State Rights*, not the first Slip the President has had between himself and State rights, as the late news from New Orleans testifies; however, "slips go over," and this one at the ferry came near doing it on account of the crowd breaking one of the hanging chains, but it having a "check," prevented any serious mishap happening to those traveling cabinet-makers.

Major-General Butterfield, the representative of the citizens' committee of New York, now joined the excursionists, showing, as Mr. Seward said, "the New Yorkers knew which side of their bread was buttered." We tried to get around Captain Heath, of the *State Rights*, so as to get a choice position, but the Captain measuring 8 feet 7½ inches in circumference, prevented that piece of strategy by us; consequently part of our report is written under disadvantageous circumstances, and the balance of it under forty minutes.

FISH HOUSE.—The illustrious party halted to receive the cheers of a picnic that was here spending the day. Secretary Seward made a speech, in which he said that he thought no thought or studied no principle out which went to make the Fish House, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the very best place for picnics in this great country. (Applause.)

RIVERTON.—This neat Quaker settlement was next reached, but the train did not stop long enough for us to notice any peculiarity of the place, it we except the Episcopal Church near the station, which has its belfry, containing the bell, sitting on the ground behind the church. We believe the cause of it was that the minister, on account of the limited finances of the Episcopal Society, had to be his own sexton and bell-ringer, and in deference to his aversion to going up stairs, and not being "High Church" in the sense of climbing a steeple, the deacons, different from Mahomet, brought the belfry to the ringer.

It was once said that this was originally settled by Quakers emigrating from Penn's Manor, in Bucks county, Pa., but Penn's Manor and the manner of these Quakers are so different, that great doubts exist as to the truth of the statement; besides, Penn's belief was what is known as Orthodox, but these Friends savor more of the Splatterdocks, of which great quantities are cultivated near their dwellings on the Delaware.

The train now moved on at a rapid rate, passing several ambitious towns and individuals on the route, amid demonstrations of great joy, considering there were no Government offices, until it arrived at Progress; here the train held up to let a sloop loaded with watermelons and cantelopes pass through the Rancocas Bridge. While waiting here the Mayor, Postmaster, Constable, Pound-keeper, Hotel-originator, and Bridge-tenders, waited upon the party and tendered it the freedom of the city, which was not much of a gift, considering the cows, dogs, and goats have it now; but they also refreshed the distinguished guests with a glass of lager all around.

The "Flagman" signalling the bridge "all right," the train now passed on, arriving at Delanco in safety in two minutes after leaving Progress on the other side of the creek.

DELANCO.—Here the train halted to take water, while the party were regaled by a big watermelon and four cantelopes, served up by the citizens of the place. Mr. Seward made a speech, in which he was very happy with his jokes. He said that he had heard of people before now being melancholy in view of the dangers of the Republic (hear, hear); but never before did he hear of any person being Watermeloncholy, (Great applause.) And he would here, in all soberness say, that he had never thought a thought or studied a principle but which went to the improvement of the Watermelons and Cantelopes raised around Delanco. (Cheers and a "tiger.") He was also happy to refer the citizens to the distinguished guests of the Army and Navy who are now with them, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, who are now busily engaged cleaning the seeds out of another Cantelope, which they are doing as effectually as they did the seeds of discord in our great country the past five years—immense cheering, during which the train moved off, while the President stood on the back platform of the cars, waving a fine piece of Watermelon to the patriotic crowd, who Can't-elope with him.



THE PRESIDENT BIDDING FAREWELL TO THE DELANCOVEYS.

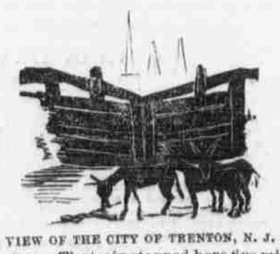
BEVERLY.—The train halted for a few minutes in this thriving manufacturing city to receive the congratulations of the citizens and an address from the "Little Wanderers," which are daily turned out from the largest Factory in the place, and indeed it is the only establishment now running. Mr. Seward here introduced the President to a descendant of the first Secessionist, one of the "Burr" family, as he jocosely remarked, while he facetiously stuck in the President's coat-tail some two or three sand-burrs, which he had just picked off of the clothes of the Mayor of Beverly, who was standing on the platform. Mr. Seward here made a speech to the "Little Wanderers" and to the Ladies and Gentlemen in charge of them. He said:—"We, the President, General Grant, and Admiral Farragut, were Big Wanderers. (Cheers.) They had wandered all over the land the past five years, and had no country they could call their own. (Cheers.) The gentlemen who were appointed to office under Lincoln's Administration are also Wanderers, or soon will be, as they will have no office they can call their own. At this latter remark the village Postmaster left. Mr. Seward continuing, said that he had thought no thought or studied a principle, but which went to increase the accommodations for Little Wanderers throughout the Republic in general and of Beverly in particular. (Immense cheering.)



MR. SEWARD MAKING HIS LITTLE WANDERING SPEECH.

BURLINGTON.—The cars reached here at 9 o'clock with the Presidential party in good order, except that they wanted greasing, which was immediately done by one of the employes of the road. A number of gentlemen here pressed forward to shake hands with the President, but their hands were shaking so much before they reached the President, and, indeed, not only their hands, but their whole frame, with the ague, that it was impossible to get up an intelligent shake, and which is on such intimate terms with the inhabitants of this old-established stand that they have come to consider themselves, as Mr. Seward expressed it, "great shakes." After a proper amount of shaking was done inside and outside of the cars, the train moved off. In answer to calls for a speech, Mr. Seward referred them to to-morrow's papers for some of his.

BORDENTOWN.—The train passed through here amid cheers and the waving of hats, which Mr. Seward said seemed to touch the President on the "raw," and when asked for an explanation by General Grant, he said he meant the "hurrah," at which the whole party laughed immoderately, and took drinks.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON.—The train stopped here five minutes, and the President and party stepped out on the railroad platform, when Mr. Mayor Mills, of Trenton, said it was his pleasure to introduce to him the President of the City Council; who then went on to say that that great city was the capital of New Jersey. It was here that Washington crossed the Delaware, and it was here General McClellan spent a couple of months of pleasant autumn weather, after he spent all of the summer with his soldiers in the swamps of Chickahominy, and himself in the gunboats; it was here that the celebrated "mountain partridge" was first discovered. This is classic ground—the planks of this platform you stand upon, Mr. President, are all sound, and so are we who stand upon them. (Cheers.)

After the cheering of the crowd had ceased President Johnson returned his sincere thanks for the kind demonstration of the citizens, and said he was familiar with all of the events referred to by the eloquent gentleman who had preceded him, and those events he should ever hold in remembrance. Salutes were fired, and the band, in respect to the party, played the National air:—

"Hail to the chaos w pay in advance is."

After which Mr. Seward stepped forward and said:—Gentlemen and Fellow-citizens of New Jersey:—You see before you General Grant, who represents the Army; Admiral Farragut, who represents the Navy; the President, who represents the Union; and the speaker, who represents—himself—as best he can. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, when I see your noble city, your beautiful bridge across the Delaware, your patient mules on the tow-path of the canal, I am reminded of the industry and enterprise of your citizens; and I have not thought a thought or studied a principle but which went to make the city of Trenton the great city of the State for canal locks and mules. (Cheers.)

My funds having now run out, leaving me just enough to get back again on the return train, and the conductor saying that they were not carrying dead-heads now, I was unable to accompany the distinguished party further. It was rumored that the party might stop at New York on their way through; they may do so, but it is my opinion if they are going to stop at every place that can raise a post office, the Douglas monument will be a rival to the Washington monument in Washington square in your own city.

Biblical.

The President, in his archæological speech in this city, said our first parents, Adam and Eve, were tailors, and as he was once a tailor he wished to have the credit of a distinguished precedent in his profession. We would inform the President, who challenges history in the matter, that he has no need to be ashamed of his ancestors, Adam and Eve, for besides being their own tailors, they also had a sugar plantation, at least we judge so, as among the first things they did was to begin raising Cain.

Spirit-ual Facts.

DR. JOLLY, a French statist, says that in 1840 the consumption of alcohol in Paris was equivalent annually to seven quarts to each individual, but now the average is twenty-six quarts. One Parisian drinks one quart of whisky in four days. That must be JOLLY.

No "False Calves" There.

We see that Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, addressed the Cattle Show at Montpelier this week. The exhibition was for the good of the public Weal.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Southern Extremists.

From the Times.

Great importance is attached in certain quarters to the gathering which is to be known in radical history as "The Southern Loyalists' Convention." The opponents of the Administration have been busy for weeks, in organizing delegations from the North and West to welcome and sustain those who are represented as pre-eminently the custodians of loyalty in the Southern States. The Northern supporters of the Congressional policy of disunion are to muster at Philadelphia in full force, that they may sympathize with their brethren from the South, and demonstrate to the country the existence of a Southern party in their favor. It will not be amiss, therefore, to watch the proportion which the South will *bona fide* contribute to the Convention, and so to test the genuineness of the pretentions which are urged in its behalf. The names attached to the invitation as originally issued were not calculated to produce a very favorable impression, since some of them cannot pretend even to be residents of the South, while others, like Hamilton, are notoriously destitute of character and standing among the Southern people.

The anxiety of the radicals to insure a numerically strong attendance has been another suspicious circumstance. It has looked like a consciousness of the unreal nature of the affair as an expression of any noticeable element in Southern society; the Northern delegations being relied upon to make up by their numbers and talk for the lack of either from Southern sources. It shows the means that have been resorted to by the handful of radicals who centre in Alexandria to get up what purports to be a delegation from Virginia. The farce of the nomination is exposed, and the fraud involved in it established. Of thorough radicals, such as the judicial Underwood and the delectable Botts, Virginia cannot produce a hundred, all told, and considerably less than half of this number have arrogated to themselves the right to choose delegates to the "Loyalists' Convention."

This might be tolerated, perhaps, perhaps, if those who have been named as delegates were willing to appear in that capacity. But our correspondent informs us that in this respect the published list is a piece of knavery. The respectable names upon it are names not of radicals, but of Union men, who are supporters of the movement already inaugurated. A letter appears from one gentleman who so declares over his signature, and others are mentioned who were at Philadelphia during the recent proceedings, and are hearty in their support of the President. Taking Virginia as an illustration, then, we incline to the opinion that "the Southern Loyalists' Convention" will prove as fictitious a display, so far as the South is concerned, as anything gotten up under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton might be expected to be. A few days will enable us to sift the wheat from the chaff. Meanwhile this exposure of the sham attempted in Virginia is rich in suggestiveness.

Another letter appeared in the *Times* of yesterday, to which we invite the attention of our radical contemporaries. It came from our New Orleans correspondent, whose reports in relation to the riot have been accepted by them as the best received from that city. Having indorsed the trustworthiness of the writer on the general subject, they cannot well undervalue his testimony in the present instance. And what are the leading points of his communication? In the first place he deprecates the "ridiculous exaggeration and gross misrepresentation" which have been witnessed in connection with the riot. He lays the blame—reasonably, we think—upon two classes of extremists: the extreme radicals of the Dostie stamp, having a counterpart in the inconsiderable body of Southern extremists whom the war has not driven off the stage.

The radicals abuse the South, insult the Southerners, and laud the negroes as the superior people; the fire-eaters, in return, ostracize the Northerner, and resent his efforts to obtain negro suffrage. Both classes are nuisances. And to these classes, and these alone, may the riot be attributed. Both continue actively at work. The radicals declare that the illegal Convention which was the immediate occasion of the trouble shall yet be held; and the fire-eaters, while indicting the conventionists, shield the police, by whom lives were wantonly sacrificed. The great body of the people are united in opposition to the radicals and in condemnation of the Mayor and his minions. Upon this head our correspondent's statement is in harmony with General Sheridan's reports. Thus corroborated, it may be accepted as conclusive. And it suffices to vindicate the South generally, and the city of New Orleans in particular, from the accusations of which these deplorable occurrences have been the pretext.

Passing from Louisiana to Missouri, we meet the extremists in another aspect. At New Orleans the radicals are an insignificant minority, effective only for mischief. In Missouri they have the upper hand. They have enacted laws to suit their purposes, instituted lests to perpetuate their exclusive power, and have in Governor Fletcher a willing instrument in all their plans. See, then, what Missouri is under radical rule! It is the theatre of insult, violence, and murder, perpetrated by the radicals, without an effort on the part of the Governor to protect the lives or the property of his political opponents. Outrages which, when heard of in Texas or Mississippi are paraded by the radical prints as evidence of unfitness for restoration to the Union, occur weekly in Missouri without eliciting a rebuke. At this moment, indeed, we know of no State which equals Missouri in its record of lawlessness and intolerance; as most assuredly we know of none which so completely exemplifies the nature of radicalism when allowed unchecked development. Outside of St. Louis, Union men, as we understand the term, seem no longer to have rights. The Governor virtually prohibits all but radicals from voting, and permits the formation of ruffianly organizations to secure by force the control of the polls. Neither age nor sex affords a shield against outrage; and murderous bands roam about the State, insulting, injuring, and robbing with impunity persons whose crime is their aversion to radicalism. Yet the journals which demand the arraignment of Mayor Monroe for murder have not uttered a syllable by way of rebuke to Governor Fletcher, although of the two the latter would seem to be the greater offender. And when a suggestion is heard that the military interference which has been deemed justifiable in the case of New Orleans may also become necessary to protect the Unionists of Missouri in the exercise of their constitutional rights, an indignant protest is uttered against Executive "usurpation." But the justification would be the same in both cases. And the Civil Rights act, aimed by the radicals at the cotton-growing States, may first be brought into play against their own partisans in Missouri. The process would be poetically just, though we presume not very agreeable to Governor Fletcher and his friends.

The Republican National Committee and its Chairman.

From the World.

The Republican National Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for President and Mr. Johnson for Vice-President, appointed, as is customary with such bodies, an Executive Committee. The only duties with which such a Committee is charged are, first, to organize itself by appointing proper officers; and, secondly, to meet under the call of its Chairman, to fix the time and place of holding, and issue the call for assembling, the next National Convention. In the usual course of things the Republican Executive Committee would not meet until the year 1868.

But Mr. Raymond, its duly elected Chairman, having attended the Philadelphia Convention, the radical members of the Executive Committee fell into a great rage, and determined to depose him from his chairmanship, and eject him from the Committee. They would thereby formally excommunicate him, and by implication all other Republicans who favor the Philadelphia movement. But the scheme encounters this difficulty—that Mr. Raymond is the only person who has authority to call a meeting of the Committee, and he is not very likely to lend himself to the radicals to be his own executioner. Some members of the Committee, therefore, issued a call, in disregard of his authority, for a meeting of the Executive Committee in Philadelphia on the 3d of September, that is, next Monday. They, of course, supposed that Mr. Raymond and his friends in the Committee would not obey the irregular and unauthorized call, and that the radicals who did could go smoothly through the form of deposing him and appointing a new Chairman without opposition. It would then be proclaimed all over the country, in all the radical newspapers, that Mr. Raymond, and with him all the Republicans favoring the new movement, had been declared, by the highest known authority, to be outside the pale of the Republican party.

Mr. Raymond, with admirable coolness and tact, thereupon issued a regular call for a meeting of the Executive Committee, to be held on the same day, but at the Astor House in this city. His radical adversaries were quick to see the effect of this new call. Being duly authorized, and having the prestige of regularity, it puts the holders of the Philadelphia meeting in the attitude of bolters and seceders, who, at the very time a regular meeting of the Executive Committee is in session, hold an outside meeting in opposition to it; thus putting themselves in precisely the position where they were trying to put Mr. Raymond.

Mr. Raymond's call created a great flutter among the radicals, who saw themselves in a fair way to be foiled. Nothing remained for them but to boldly deny Mr. Raymond's authority to call a meeting of the Executive Committee. But this denial, to be of any avail, required to be made in some sort of a public manifesto; and Governor Ward, of New Jersey, presuming on his prommence, addressed a public letter to Mr. Raymond, declining to attend the meeting he had called, announcing his intention to take part in the Philadelphia meeting, accusing Mr. Raymond of political apostacy, and telling him that by his apostacy he had forfeited the title under which the Astor House meeting had been called. Governor Ward's logic is suicidal: for if, as he asserts, Mr. Raymond is already divested of his chairmanship, so that other members of the Committee cannot acknowledge it, it is superfluous to call a meeting to depose him. It may be said, indeed, that the Committee needs a new chairman. But this would be said to no purpose, since the committee will be just as competent to appoint a new chairman in 1868, as it is in 1866; and if a meeting can be called without a chairman now, it could equally be called without a chairman then. In truth, the Philadelphia meeting is called merely to put Mr. Raymond outside the party, and his call has driven the radicals to stultify themselves by declaring the work already done which they are going to Philadelphia to undertake. If Mr. Raymond is chairman, they are seceders in holding an outside meeting while the regular one is in session. If he is *not*, there is no need of their meeting to put him out.

Mr. Raymond has published a civilly contemptuous reply to Governor Ward, in which the impertinence of the latter is neatly rebuked. Mr. Raymond says he has no desire to hold the position of Chairman of the Committee against the wishes of its members; that he has called the Astor House meeting in order to give them an opportunity to act; and that an irregular meeting will not be recognized as having any binding authority. Thus puts the radicals "between the Devil and the deep sea." The fittest thing they could do would be to attend the Astor House meeting, and if they found themselves in a majority, put Mr. Raymond out in regular form. But they have precluded themselves from this course by denying his authority to call a meeting. Mr. Raymond has, therefore, succeeded in putting them in a position where, if they hold their Philadelphia meeting, they publish themselves as bolters and seceders from the regular Republican organization, thus making them fall into the self-same pit they were digging for him.

Public Decency.

From the Tribune.

The President of the United States, imposingly attended, is on a speaking tour through the country. Very large crowds are naturally attracted to see and hear him. All who see fit unite to do him hono, and those who do not—(witness the Philadelphia Councils)—are assailed as wanting in respect for his high office. Yet the President chooses, in his wayside harangues, to make such remarks as the following from the balcony of the Delmonico's on Wednesday evening:—

"I will repeat, and thank God that I have the power to repeat it, what I have said elsewhere before, that the August Convention which met in Philadelphia, *in the midst of enemies and those who are opposed to the restoration of the Union of these States*, was to me a cheering indication that we should come out right in the end. * * * The Rebellion has been completely crushed in the South. I intend now to fight the enemies of the Union in the North. God being willing, and with your help, *I intend to fight out the battle with Northern traitors.*"

—We will not here repel these atrocious calumnies. No fit reply would be compatible with the respect due to the office which, through a great crime, has descended to Andrew Johnson. We simply ask every thoughtful citizen to judge how such language falling habitually from the mouth of the President, can be reconciled with the demand that Republican functionaries should honor and feast him as the ruler and chief of the American people?

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

AN INSTITUUION DESIGNED TO AID

YOUNG MEN

IN ACQUIRING

A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for a uiring a thorough and practical business education, which are o the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies, as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmsim

S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

THE "PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN" (Filbert street and West Penn Square), for the education of Young Ladies in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Lithography, etc., will reopen on MONDAY, September 3. Parents will please send to the school-house for catalogues.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Harrison, William Bucknell, P. P. Morris, William J. Horstman, Redwood F. Warner, Eli K. Price, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, David S. Brown, George Whitney, James A. Wright, W. P. Wilstach.

8 31 12t T. W. BRADWOOD, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PHILIP A. CREGAR,

Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,

WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT No. 3810 CHESNUT STREET, ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS

Containing particulars and other information in relation to this Institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street. 8 22

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

MONSIEUR ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S

CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING,

By his entirely new simplified system, are now open.

Those wishing to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner, accompany any song or piece by a new march of harmony, sing or perform in concerts, choir, or private, can call at No. 704 S. WASHINGTON Square.

Children admitted.

Ladies' Seminaries attended to. 8 24 2mrp

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

Primary Department, $60 per annum.

Day Scholars per annum, $100.

Day Boarding Pupils, $200.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, 6 22 fmw4m Principal

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M. 8 13 mwf3t Head Master.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania, will open for the reception of Students, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Application should be made to the President, HENRY COPPEE, LL. D., 8 27 7t BETHLEHEM, Pa.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3. [8 27 1mrp*

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

THE CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND Preparatory Departments of ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, WILLING'S Alley, will resume duties on MONDAY, August 27. 8 25 10t*

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 10. I. B. LANGTON and O. SEIDENSTICKER, Principals. 8 25 1m

MISS ANNIE E. LANGTON'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 142 North TENTH Street, will reopen on MONDAY, September 10. 8 25 1m

GEO. A. COOKE'S COAL EMPORIUM 1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 25 per ton. Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $6 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

CLOTHING.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. (8 15 wsm1m

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

No. 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., 8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smw3rp Philadelphia.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 625 ARCH STREET.

D. L. Carpenter, the well-known and experienced Master of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully informs Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that his Academy for Private Tuition will reopen for the reception of Scholars on SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1866, for the Fall, Winter, and Spring.

Every attention, as heretofore, will be paid to advance his scholars in every particular, and he can be seen punctually at his rooms, No. 625 ARCH Street, daily and nightly.

DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.

FOR YOUNG MISSES AND MASTERS. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

EVENINGS FOR GENTLEMEN. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

PRIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

DIRECT PRIVATE TUITION given in classes or single lessons every morning.

Terms, etc., made known at D. L. Carpenter & Son's Academy.

D. L. Carpenter & Son will give their attention to all the latest fashionable dances of the season.

All Galops, Waltzes, Hops, etc., and the many different figures of the GERMAN COTILLION together, he will teach as usual all round dances and Quadrilles, and, in fact, any dance that may be requested. Scholars can commence at any time during the fall and winter seasons.

PRIVATE COTILLION SOIREES will be given to scholars and friends at his Rooms this season, as well as a course of Evening Subscription Soirees at the Musical Fund Hall, and a grand Masque Subscription Ball in February; also, his Twenty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy of Music this season. Information will be given on application to D. L. Carpenter.

Tickets are ready at his rooms for his Opening Soiree.

CONSTANTINE LEONIDAS CARPENTER, D. L. CARPENTER, 8 27 3m No. 625 ARCH Street.

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, 8 17 1m] One door below Third, who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $100. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to JOHN M. POMEROY, 8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge, JOHN M. POMEROY, No. 224 S. FOURTH Street, 8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.

Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop

The highest grade known,

AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION O FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES AT JAMES R. WEBB'S

Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse, 11TH and WALNUT Streets, 145 Philadelphia.

[Continued from the Third Page.]

DENISON is one of the ablest men that Ohio has ever given to the service of the republic. He has held many positions of honor and trust, has been Governor of the State, and was the successor of Montgomery Blair as Postmaster-General in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Disagreeing with President Johnson on the general outline of his "policy" with regard to the late insurrectionary States, he nevertheless held to his position until the Wigwam Convention caused a complete and final breach, and his voluntary exit from the Cabinet.

HASSAUREK was recently the United States Minister to the Republic of Ecuador, South America.

GARFIELD has made his way from the humble position of driver of a canal boat team to that of a Major-General, and a leading spirit in the National House of Representatives. He is a native of Ohio, and a lawyer by profession. In 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Ohio Senate. In 1861 he entered the army as Colonel of the 42d Ohio Volunteers, and in 1862 was commissioned a Brigadier-General. He served at the battle of Chickamauga as Chief of Staff to General Rosecranz, and was made a Major-General for his gallant conduct in that memorable action. In December, 1863, he entered the lower House of Congress.

SCHENCK, DELANO, EGGLESTON, and SHELLABARGER are faithful Representatives in Congress of a thoroughly radical constituency.

Pennsylvania.

On the 22d of August, his Excellency Governor Curtin issued the following circular, addressed to each one of the radical Representatives of the State in the present Congress:—

SIR:—The Southern Unionists who are to meet in the city of Philadelphia on the 3d of September, declare in their call that they approve the action of Congress, and desire the restoration of the Government on the basis presented to the people in the amendments proposed to the Constitution. Regarding you and your colleagues who sympathize with them as proper representatives of the sentiment that induced their call, I invite you to meet them, and give their councils such help and encouragement as will contribute to the restoration of permanent peace and prosperity to our country."

The Union State Central Committee subsequently announced, in an address signed by Col. Frank Jordan, its Chairman, the delegates at large. The whole delegation is as follows:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Andrew G. Curtin,	Simon Cameron,
General John W. Geary,	John W. Forney.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

2. Charles O'Neill,	16. William Koontz.
3. Leonard Myers,	17. Abraham A. Barker,
4. William D. Kelley,	18. Stephen F. Wilson,
5. M. Russell Thayer,	19. Glenni W. Schofield,
7. John M. Broomall,	20. Charles V. Culver,
9. Thaddeus Stevens,	21. James K. Moorhead,
13. Ulysses Mercur,	23. Thomas Williams,
14. George F. Miller,	24. George V. Lawrence.

CURTIN, the present Governor of the State, has thoroughly identified his name with the history of the country by the earnestness with which he devoted all his energies to repleting the ranks of the army during the civil war, and by his uniform kindness to the men at the front, which has gained for him the title of "the soldier's friend" *par excellence*. He is now the most prominent candidate for the seat in the United States Senate which the Hon. Edgar Cowan, by his recent political course, will forfeit on the 4th of March next.

GEARY, the present candidate for Governor of the National Union Republican party, is a man of great executive ability as well as of large military experience. He was the first Mayor of the city of San Francisco, and held various judicial and military positions in California, both when it was a Territory and after its admission into the Union. He was the last appointment as Territorial Governor of Kansas made by President Buchanan, and was also a colonel in the Mexican war. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he again entered the army, as an aid to General Banks. He was advanced *per saltem* to the rank of Brigadier, and afterwards to that of Major-General of Volunteers.

CAMERON is a man who has so engrafted his name and reputation into the political and legislative relations of our country, that a detailed account of his career would be superfluous. He is a living example of the axiom, that "There is no excellence without great labor." He raised himself, by his own unaided efforts, from a journeyman printer to a position in the governmental economy of our great country second to none in influence and trust. For ten years he was a Senator of the United States, and he has been Secretary of War, Minister to Russia, and a prominent candidate for the Presidency.

FORNEY is the well-known editor of the *Press*, of this city, and of the *Chronicle*, of Washington. He is now Secretary of the United States Senate, and a prominent candidate for Mr. Cowan's seat that body.

O'NEILL was born in Philadelphia, and a lawyer by profession. In 1850 he was elected to the lower House of the State Legislature, and served two years, and one year also in the State Senate. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and has served two terms. He is now a candidate for the third term.

MYERS is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been very successful. He was elected a Representative in Congress from the Third District in 1862, and has served two terms. He was renominated by the Congressional Convention which met on Wednesday last.

KELLEY commenced life as copy boy in a printing office; studied law under Colonel James Page, and was admitted to the bar in 1851; served, subsequently, as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and re-elected to each succeeding Congress, and is again a candidate.

THAYER is a native of Petersburg, Va. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and returned to the Thirty-ninth. He has been again nominated, but declines a re-election.

BROOMALL is a prominent lawyer of Delaware county. He has served several terms in the State Legislature; was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and again to the Thirty-ninth, and is now a candidate for re-election. For many years before he succeeded in getting into the House of Representatives, he was a candidate in opposition to the Hon. John Hickman.

STEVENS is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. After practising at the bar for some years in Adams county, he was elected, in 1835, to the State Legislature, and was re-elected five times. In 1848 he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, and has been returned regularly to each succeeding Congress.

SCHOFIELD is a native of New York, and was admitted to the bar in Warren county, Pa., in 1843, subsequent to which he served a number of terms in the State Legislature. In 1861 he was elected Presiding Judge of the Eighteenth District Court. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the present Congress.

MOORHEAD was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1859, and returned regularly to each succeeding Congress. He is an extensive cotton manufacturer, and is immensely wealthy.

Rhode Island.

The National Union Central Committee of this State, on the 29th of August, appointed, among others, the following

DELEGATES.

Gen. A. E. Burnside,	Henry B. Anthony,
Wm. Sprague,	Thomas A. Jenckes,
Nathan F. Dixon,	Wm. Greene,
B. Sears, D.D., LL. D.,	John S. Smith.

BURNSIDE, the second commander of the Army of the Potomac, and the present Governor of the State, has made a record that is too well known to need any comment.

ANTHONY is of Quaker ancestry, and is a graduate of Brown University. He was for many years the editor of the Providence *Journal*, with which paper he still maintains an editorial connection. He was elected United States Senator in 1859 and re-elected in 1864.

SPRAGUE has received a liberal education, and is one of the proprietor of the leading cotton manufactory of the United States. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Rhode Island, and in 1862 was elected to the United States Senate from his native State. In the same year President Lincoln commissioned him a Major-General of Volunteers. He is immensely wealthy, and is the President of several banks and insurance companies, but is only thirty years of age.

JENCKES is considered the best authority in the United States on the law of patents and bankruptcy. He was elected a Representative in Congress in 1863, and re-elected in 1865. He has obtained a great increase in his reputation by the authorship of the National Bankrupt bill, which he has kept pending in the House of Representatives ever since he became a member of that body.

DIXON is a graduate of Brown University, and also of the law schools of Harvard and Yale. After practising law for some years, he was elected to the General Assembly of Rhode Island. In 1849 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, and again in 1863. He still holds his seat in that body.

Vermont.

Among the delegates appointed by the Union State Central Committee are the following

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Paul Dillingham,	Lieut.-Gov. Gardner,
Luke P. Poland,	John B. Page,
George F. Edmunds,	J. Gregory Smith,
Fred. E. Woodbridge,	C. W. Williard,
Justin S. Morrill,	E. P. Walton.
Portus Baxter,	

DILLINGHAM is a native of Massachusetts, but removed to Vermont when very young. He was the recipient of a liberal and thorough education. He is a lawyer by profession. He has held various local offices of importance in Vermont, and has served a number of times in the Legislature of that State. He was elected to Congress in 1843, serving four years, and is the present Governor of the State.

POLAND has been Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and succeeded the Hon. Jacob Collamer in the United States Senate, in 1861. He is a lawyer of first-class reputation.

EDMUNDS, a distinguished lawyer, is at present a Senator from this State. He was elected to succeed the venerable Senator Foote on his decease.

MORRILL has acquired considerable distinction for his study and of public course upon the question of a foreign tariff. He was elected to Congress in 1856 and served eight years. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress.

WOODBRIDGE is also a lawyer of considerable note, and has served five years in the State Legislature. He was elected a Representative in 1863, and was again elected to the present Congress.

GARDNER has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

SMITH was the predecessor of Dillingham as Governor of the State.

Wisconsin.

The following delegation was appointed by the Union State Committee:—

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe,	Lucius Fairchild,
Hon. W. D. McIndoe,	Hon. Levi Hubbell.

DISTRICT DELEGATION.

1. Gen. Halbert E. Paine, O. H. Waldo, Hon. C. C. Sholes,	Col. E. L. Buttrick, Col. Wm. L. Utley, H. L. Rann.
2. Hon. James T. Lewis, Hon. J. B. Cassoday, B. E. Hale.	Hon. David Atwood, Hon. J. C. Hopkins, Major J. M. Bingham.
3. Gen. Thos. S. Allen, Hon. J. Allen Barber, Hon. J. H. Rountree,	Hon. Allen Worden, Hon. J. H. Warren, Hon. S. S. Wilkinson.
4. Hon. Wm. E. Smith, Hon. E. H. Galloway, Hon. W. H. Ramsey,	Hon. J. A. Bentley, Col. Orin Hatch, Dr. L. H. Cary.
5. Gen. B. J. Sweet, Hon. George Gary, Hon. E. L. Brown,	Hon. M. L. Kimball, Hon. Joseph Harris, J. D. Markham.
6. Gen. J. M. Rusk, Hon. M. A. Fulton, Hon. J. G. Thorpe.	Capt. D. W. C. Wilson, Hon. A. S. McDill, Charles Seymour,

HOWE is a native of Maine, and a man of varied accomplishments. He is a lawyer of note, and was elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin in 1861; previous to which he had served two terms in the Legislature of the same State, and been a Judge of the State Circuit Court.

McINDOE is a native of Scotland, and came to this country while quite young. He was engaged for a time in mercantile life. He served four terms in the Legislature of Wisconsin, and was Presidential Elector in 1856 and in 1860. In 1861 he became a member of the lower House of Congress, retaining his seat to the present time.

FAIRCHILD is the present Governor of the State.

The Union League of America.

This body will have a special representation in the Convention, consisting of the following:—

DELEGATES.

Governor Wm. Bebb, Ill.,	Hon. Sidney Clark, Kan.,
C. Storrs, N. Y.,	Hon. J. H. Rice, Maine,
H. A. Pierce, California,	J. M. Howard, Nebraska,
J. H. Hawes, Iowa,	J. Wooley, Delaware,
Hon. J. D. Defrees, Ind.,	Hon. J. M. Edmunds, M'n,
H. S. Fowle, Indiana,	Hon. J. B. Frierson, Ten.,
Hon. J. C. Wetmore, O.,	Col. J. H. James, Tenn.,
J. W. Jones, O.,	James Mullins, Tenn.,
Hon. T. W. Moss, Mass.,	James Davis, Tenn.,
Col. G. Tufts, Mass.,	J. B. Clark, Missouri,
Hon. John B. Page, Vt.,	Joseph S. Reed, N. J.,
Hon. N. Ordway, N. H.,	E. Y. Goldsborough, Md.,
Hon. B. Douglass, Conn.,	James M. Cooper, Pa.,
Hon. W. D. Washburn, Minnesota,	Timothy Harley, S. C.,
Hon. P. Sawyer, Wis.,	Hon. R. J. Meigs, D. C.,
Wm. P. Howes, Wis.,	J. R. Evans, D. C.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth.
WM. E. SINN & CO. .... Lessees.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8.
THIS EVENING,
LAST OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST NIGHT OF SUMMER PRICES.
LAST NIGHT OF THE
GIFTED AND VERSATILE COMEDIENNE,
MISS NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES.
A GREAT BILL.
The performance will commence with the beautiful Play, in three acts, entitled
PEG WOFFINGTON.
Peg Woffington...Miss NOEMIE DE MARGUERITTES
To conclude with the Comedietta, in two acts, styled
THE AMBASSADOR'S WIFE.
Lady Elizabeth Bubb.......Miss DE MARGUERITTES
Supported by the
FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE
REGULAR FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
and first appearance of the distinguished lyric artiste.
VESTVALI.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
MRS. JOHN DREW,
MRS. JOHN DREW,
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), September 1.
the elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
Letitia Hardy..........Mrs. JOHN DREW
Widow Rackett..........Miss Annie Ward
(Her first appearance in this Theatre.)
Lady Frances Touchwood..........Mrs. T. A. Creese
Miss Ogle..........Mrs. Worrell
Kitty Willis..........Miss Summerfield
Doricourt..........Mr. Frank Mordaunt
(His second appearance in this Theatre.)
Old Hardy..........Mr. G. H. Griffiths
(His first appearance in twelve months.)
Flutter..........Mr. Owen Marlowe
Sir George Touchwood..........Mr. Harry Rivers
Saville..........Mr. L. L. James
Villers..........Mr. W. H. Wallis
Courtall..........Mr. T. A. Creese
During the evening two Grand Overtures by the Orchestra, conducted by Charles Dodworth.
The whole to conclude with, first time in America, a new Farce, called
A RACE FOR A WIDOW.
Mr. Cornelius Poplov..........Mr. Robert Craig
(His first appearance in twelve months.)
Mr. Augustus de Cremerne..........Mr. L. L. James
Mr. Capsicum Pepperpod..........Mr. W. H. Wallis
Farmer Springheat..........Mr. Jones
Fillagree..........Mr. Crosby
Widow Winnington..........Mrs. T. A. Creese
Mrs. Pepperpod..........Miss Fanny Reeves
Miss Tabitha..........Miss Griffith
Biddy..........Miss Mahon
(Her first appearance in this city.)
Scene—An Inn in Llanwriddieartwith, North Wales.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 7¾.
On MONDAY EVENING, September 3, will be produced, for the first time in America, J. Westland Marston's great play of
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE.
Performed for an entire season at the Haymarket Theatre, London, in which
MRS. JOHN DREW
will appear in an original character.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Seats..........$1
Orchestra Circle and Dress Circle..........50 cents
Secured Seats..........75 cents
Family Circle..........25 cents
Private Boxes..........$6 and $8
Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
BUSINESS AGENT AND TREASURER,
JOSEPH D. MURPHY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
LAST NIGHT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED BUISLAY FAMILY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 1,
when they will present a series of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including, by desire, the marvellous
NIAGARA LEAP,
By JULIO and GREUET BUISLAY.
ICARIAN GAMES, LES DEUX COMIQUES.
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.
By universal desire, the grand feat of Equilibrium,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGHT ROPE PERFORMANCE
by Senorita ROSITA.
Also, a
NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEE,
commencing at 2½ o'clock

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
MR. J. S. CLARKE
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
MONDAY EVENING, September 3,
MR. CLARKE
in two of his popular characters.
Sheridan's brilliant Comedy, in two acts, of
THE RIVALS,
with a distribution of the characters which
CANNOT BE SURPASSED IN AMERICA.
Mr. J. S. CLARKE as..........Bob Acres
Mr. J. B. Roberts as..........Falkland
Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., as..........Captain Absolute
Mr. W. A. Chapman as..........Sir Anthony
Mr. O. S. Fawcett as..........Sir Lucius O'Trigger
Mr. J. M. Barron as..........Fag
Miss Annie Graham as..........Julia
Mrs. C. Walcot as..........Lydia Languish
Miss Effie Germon as..........Lucy
Mrs. W. A. Chapman as..........Mrs. Malaprop
To conclude with
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
CLARKE'S TOODLES.
8 31 2t BOX BOOK OPEN.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. EARNSHAW..........Sole Lessee and Manager.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, September 1,
THE ELVES;
OR, THE STATUE BRIDE.
Sylvia..........Miss SOPHIE WORRELL
Prince Lubin..........Miss IRENE WORRELL
Philis..........Miss JENNIE WORRELL
Colin..........Mr. T. L. Donnelly
Introducing Songs, Dances, Pas de Deux, Duetts, and Miss JENNIE in her Incomparable CLOG DANCE.
To conclude with the Great Local Drama, entitled
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA;
OR,
THE BROAD STREET HEIRESS.
Alice Hawthorne, the Heiress..........Miss J. Cameron
Frederick Jerome, a Fireman..........Mr. C. Hamilton
Mr. Wealthy, a City Merchant..........Mr. G. Johnson
Ananias Stubbs..........Mr. D. E. Reilly
On Monday evening will be produced the Fairy Extravaganza entitled
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
in which the talented WORRELL SISTERS will sustain the principal characters, with other novelties.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
The Management has the honor to announce to the public of Philadelphia that, in accordance with the expressed desire of many of the community, the unrivalled artist, Mr. ROBERT HELLER, has been induced to give a brief series of his admired and inimitable SEANCES, the first of which will comprise several of his illusory *chef d'œuvres*, together with two entirely new inventions. In January last Mr. HELLER created an almost unparalleled *furor* by the production of his original illusion entitled Sphynx, since imitated by many public performers. He has now to offer another equally startling spectral novelty entitled PLAYING WITH GHOSTS. Apart from the illusory department, Mr. HELLER will produce several new and beautiful Solos upon the Piano Forte, and, for the first time, introduce an original and laughable portrayal, entitled
LORD CHAWLES FITZJAMES CANTERBURY.
These Seances will be positively
THE LAST FOR SOME YEARS IN PHILADELPHIA,
as Mr. HELLER is contemplating an extended tour, even to the Antipodes. All particulars may be discovered by referring to the official advertisements.
The first performance
MONDAY, September 3.
Commence at 8. 1t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS
NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.
Terms for Instruction, 3 months..........$8 00
Terms for Self-practice, 3 months..........$5 00
For particulars send for a circular or give us a call.
8 30 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT St.,
Invite the attention of Cash buyers
AT WHOLESALE,
To their Stock of
FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS,
Which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.
Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates. 8 17 lm
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

HURON BLANKETS.
Huron Fine Bed Blankets.
Huron Premium Blankets.
Huron Extra Heavy Blankets.
Huron Single Bed Blankets.
Huron Bed Blankets, $6·50 Per Pair.

We are now receiving direct from the mills, the celebrated
HURON BLANKETS,
Contracted for early in the Spring at the low price of wool.
They are superior in size, weight, and fineness of wool to any other make in the market, or to any BLANKET ever before offered by us. Sold only
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.
8 15 3m]

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED:
5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 15 and 18¾ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1·12½, and $1·25 a yard.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31¼ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31¼, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.,
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.
JUST OPENED:
One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
PRICE & WOOD.
8 18§1 N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
Two Cases Empress Cloth Poplins of their Own Importation,
ALL CHOICE SELECTED COLORS.
And fully 15 per cent. lower than the same qualities can be bought anywhere else in the city.
DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK ALL-WOOL DELAINES 87½ CENTS.
NEW SILKS AT LOW PRICES.
WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
BUFF AND WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
PINK AND WHITE MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
9-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4·75.
10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6·50.
11-4, 12-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, AT LOW PRICES.
BLANKETS of all kinds at less than wholesale prices. 8 31 3t

SALT WATER SHAWLS,
Wholesale and Retail.
PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHWALS.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF SHAWLS. 4 12 stuth rp
EYRE & LANDELL.

WHITE DRILLING AND BASKET DUCKS.
BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET DUCKS.
FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES
"By Their Works Shall Ye Know Them."
CERTIFICATES!

CHICAGO, April 12, 1866.
Messrs. Murray & Winne:—
Gentlemen:—On Thursday night, the 29th day of March, a gang of burglars visited our manufactory, which is situated in an unfrequented place, near the lake, and made a desperate attempt to open the Lillie's Safe you recently sold us, which, however, resisted all their efforts. The safe bore marks of heavy ... without any effect upon the chilled iron. ... of the lock was entirely destroyed, and ... be replaced by a new one. Their ... efforts seemed to be in the use of carefully ... steel wedges, twenty of which were driven around the edge of the door, but did not disturb the fastenings of the safe in the least. Although we bought this as one of your common Mercantile Safes, we regard this severe test sufficient to prove it equal to any Burglar-proof that can be made, and worthy to be confided in under any circumstances.
Yours respectfully, etc.,
DEGOLYER & BRO.

AN ATTACK ON THE SAFE OF THE TREASURER OF WILL COUNTY, ILL.
COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, JOLIET, April 2, 1866.
Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—My office was entered on Monday night by some daring burglars, who forcibly opened the outer office door. I have in use a large Lillie's Patent Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, which the audacious villains made a desperate attempt to open, using all the formidable tools of old hands at the business. A heavy sledge, and some bars taken from a blacksmith's shop in the neighborhood had been used with much vigor. A number of their steel wedges were driven around and between the doors, without effect. Efforts to drill the safe were entirely futile. In several places the point of the drill had made marks, only to show that the chilled iron was perfectly impenetrable. I send you the one door for repairs.
Yours, etc.,
FRED. SEHRING,
Treasurer of Will county, Ill.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO ROB ONE OF LILLIE'S BANK SAFES.
NATIONAL BANK, SCHUYLERVILLE, N. Y., March 30, 1866.
Messrs. Lillie & Son:—
A desperate attempt was made to rob this Bank on the night of the 15th instant, as you have heard. The particulars are as follows:—The burglars entered the bank by prying open a window; they then tried the vault doors made by you by breaking off the knob and exploding what powder they could get in, but doing no damage to the door. They finally succeeded in getting into the vault by digging through a heavy wall. Here they found a foeman worthy of their steel—one of your Burglar-proof Safes—as it proved to be. They broke off the knob of the door, and tried in vain to drive in the spindle; they then broke off the handle and dial of the lock, and tried to cut out and to drive in the centre piece but failed also in this. They then tried with heavy sledges to break in the doors, which successfully resisted all their efforts. They evidently worked faithfully all night, as they were seen to leave the village about five o'clock in the morning.
We have received the safe you sent us, and are confident, when locked, the contents are beyond the reach of thieves.
Yours truly,
G. F. WATSON, Cashier.

TRIAL OF A SAFE IN THE OFFICE OF C. B. AND Q. R. R.
CHICAGO, September 13, 1865.
Murray & Winne, General Agents Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The station agent at Downer's Grove reports one of your No. 8 Safes severely tested by burglars. They worked all night at it with drills, wedges and chisels, but the contents were undisturbed, and the safe apparently but little damaged. Please send us one of the same size to replace it, also another of same size for use at Mendota. Our safe there (of another make) was broken into and plundered.
Yours respectfully, O. P. PRICE,
Purchasing Agent C. B. and Q. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10, 1866.
Russell & Erwin, Manufacturers' Agents for Lillie's Safes:—
Gentlemen:—The safe referred to in our letter of February 9, as having preserved its contents perfectly from fire, was again subjected to a very severe test by the fire of last Sunday night—one of the most severe fires that has occurred in San Francisco. It was taken from the ruins on Monday, and on opening, all the books and papers were found in perfect condition, not the least sign of fire being visible inside the safe: this being the third time the safe has preserved its contents within the past five months.
J. B. HOLMES & CO.,
Grain and Produce Dealers.

A SAFE TWICE TESTED BY FIRE.
WEST TROY, October 5, 1865.
This is to certify that at the fire which took place here September 5, 1865, the Lillie's Patent Safe which I had in my office, and which lay in a mass of burning coal, melting the brass entirely off, preserved my books, papers and money in perfect order, and leaving the safe in condition—except repainting—fit for immediate use.
This safe passed through the great fire in Troy in May, 1862, and then preserved its contents entire.
GEORGE F. MARK,
Superintendent W. Troy Ferry Company.

THE PORTLAND FIRE.
An Unparalleled Test
OF
LILLIE'S SAFE!
IN THE FIRE FIFTEEN DAYS!
The Second Time the Same Safe Passes the Fiery Ordeal—A Test no Sheet-Iron Safe Can Endure.
CERTIFICATE OF JUDGE FOX.
PORTLAND, July 20, 1866.
Messrs. Murray & Winne, Agents Lillie's Safes.
Gentlemen:—We had a No. 7 LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFE in our office, on Exchange street, at the time of the great fire of July 4, 1866. The safe was in the second story of the building, and fell to the cellar, where it lay entirely unprotected for 15 days. When digging it out, yesterday afternoon, we found the bricks surrounding it too hot to hold in the hand. On opening it this morning, we found all the books and papers in a good state of preservation. This safe probably had as severe a test as any in the fire, as Safes of other makers in adjoining buildings had their CONTENTS BURNED TO CINDERS.
This is the SECOND TIME THIS SAFE HAS BEEN TESTED BY FIRE, as it was in the store of F. R. Harris when it was burned in February, 1861, at which time it also preserved its contents.
Our confidence in the fire-proof qualities of LILLIE'S SAFES is increased by unparalleled tests, and we have no doubt of their SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS.
Yours truly,
EDWARD & FRED FOX.

No safe of Lillie's make was destroyed in this fire, or failed to preserve the contents, which fully endorses the high reputation of these Safes as being the most reliable fire-proof protection made.

The following important facts are most thoroughly demonstrated in the above certificates:—

First. That Lillie's Safe stands the *second* fire as well as the first, and both Safe and contents still fit for use, while other Safes are *worthless* after the first fire, and, if the fire is severe, books and papers have to be copied, if preserved at all, and very frequently lost.

Second. That Lillie's Safes are honestly drill-proof perfectly *wedge-proof*, *powder-proof*, and, in every sense of the word, *burglar-proof*, and, as a further evidence, I assert that there never has been, to this time, one of Lillie's Bank Safes robbed (that is, Safes two inches thick).

A word to the public and to my old friends and patrons:—My motto is, "A nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling." I have taken a roomy, convenient cheap store, for five years, on Arch street, instead of a dear one on Chesnut. My cartage is done with one horse instead of three horses. Economy and small profits is my motto. The Safe Works are now removed from Troy and in successful operation near Philadelphia, in this State, and I trust hereafter to be able to furnish my patrons, cheaply and promptly, with the best Safes, Vaults, Locks, etc., in the United States or any other country.

M. C. SADLER, Agent
No. 639 ARCH STREET.

P. S.—I notice much has been said latterly about dry filling, alum, etc. I have only to say that usually, and generally, LILLIE'S SAFE is free from dampness, and does not mould books or papers; and will not, if perfectly manufactured, and hereafter all LILLIE'S SAFES will be warranted not to mould.
8 29 swl0t M. C. SADLER, Agent.

AMERICAN GUM PAINT.

ECONOMY IN PAINT.
GET THE BEST.
The American Gum Paint Co.
AND
WHITE LEAD WORKS,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
BUTCHER'S PATENT
INDIA RUBBER PAINT,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PAINTS OF EVERY COLOR,
FROM THE FINEST WHITE TO THE DEEPEST BLACK,
Ground in Pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber.
MANUFACTORY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE,
No. 44 S. THIRD Street.

The superiority of the Rubber Paint over all others consists in its great durability, owing to the presence of dissolved Rubber in its composition. Dealers will find it to their advantage to buy this paint, as it possesses superior merits, and is, at the same time, as cheap as other makes, and when once introduced will be generally preferred. An improvement in paint has long been needed, and we feel confident that when fully understood, the Rubber Paint will become the great favorite.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the following evidences of the peculiar merits of the Rubber Paint, and its superiority over the old articles for the finest work, and especially for exposed surfaces of shipping, depots, cottages, roofs, damp walls, bridges etc. etc.

The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, imparting to it all the well-known virtues of the rubber, namely, superior durability, elasticity, and great resisting power to water, and even acids. While superior in many respects,

IT COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHER PAINTS.

The American Gum Paint Company's Cottage Colors.

These Colors are especially prepared for Cottages and Country Seats.

They are numbered from 1 to 16, and put up in cans, from 1 pound upwards. They are ground in pure Linseed Oil and Dissolved Rubber, and cannot be equalled for durability. The great advantage of these Colors over other makes is in their superior resisting power to acids and the weather. The soaps used for washing paint are composed of acids and lye, and will ofttimes destroy ordinary paints; hence the necessity of procuring an article which will resist all such influences.

FOR PRESERVING DAMP WALLS THIS PAINT HAS NO EQUAL,
IT WILL PREVENT THE ABSORPTION OF WATER, AND KEEP THE HOUSE DRY

REFERENCES.
J. PATTERSON, Painter, No. 1825 Spruce street.
J. GIBSON, Painter, No. 125 S. Eleventh street.
A. H. HUNTER, Painter, No. 2 S. Twelfth street.
HOOD & GAMBLE, Painters, Philadelphia.
MATTHEWS & MOORE, Machinists, Philadelphia.
MORGAN & ORR, Machinists, Philadelphia.
A. W. RUSSELL, Lancaster, Pa.
A. KING, Harrisburg, Pa.
W. R. BOGGS, Pittsburg, Pa.
G. W. KEFLER, Altoona, Pa.
J. KENNARD, Hestonville, Pa.
R. HOUSELMAN, West Philadelphia.
A. G. MORRISON, Coatesville, Pa.
J. C. WINNERY, Salem, Ohio.
D. W. SINGER, Ashland, Ohio.
KERR & MARVIN, Shelby, Ohio.
J. FUNK, Galion, Ohio.
GRANTZ & CO., Akron, Ohio.
FAY & BROTHER, Painters, No. 47 South Third street.
TENNIS & DANGLER, Cleveland, Ohio.
PRICE & CULBERTSON, Alliance, Ohio.
WOOLSTON & BENNETT, Cape Island, N. J.
E. F. G. MADDON, Millville, N. J.
QUIMBY & FRAZIER, Vineland, N. J.
SCULL & SON, Bridgeton, N. J.
J. R. LIPPINCOTT, Salem.
STEHLEY & BROTHERS, Hestonville Oil Works.
GRIMSHAW'S INDUSTRIAL OIL WORKS, Thirtieth and Hamilton streets.
BOWERS & KETCHUM, Oil Works, Hestonville.
HESTONVILLE R. R. CO.
CATAWISSA R. R. CO.
READING R. R. CO.
CENTRAL OHIO R. R. CO.
COLUMBUS and INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO
LITTLE MIAMI R. R. CO.
WEST CHESTER R. R. CO.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1865.
To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have given your India Rubber Paint a full trial, and find it to possess a superior body; it flows smoothly, and when dry makes a gloss common to no other paint. I have used your colors on the finest work for both house and sign painting, and they have given entire satisfaction. Your White Lead is equal to any in the market. I shall continue to use and recommend them to all who desire a superior article.
Truly yours,
A. H. HUNTER,
House and Sign Painter,
No. 2 S. Twelfth street.

PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1865.
To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—It gives me great pleasure to say that I have caused Butcher's Patent Rubber Paint to be used upon work done for me, and it has given great satisfaction. I believe it to be the best and most durable paint for metallic roofs, or indeed for any work in which the object is to resist dampness.
Respectfully,
THEODORE CUYLER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1866.
To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—I have used several thousand dollars' worth of your Paint on bridges, passenger stations, freight houses, etc. etc. I believe it secures metallic surfaces from oxidation, and can be recommend especially when the works requiring it are extensive. I shall continue to use it, believing it to be to my advantage to do so.
RICHARD B. OSBORNE,
Civil Engineer.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—Having made use of your Patent Rubber Paint more or less for the last four years, upon different kinds of metal as well as wood where it has been in constant contact with water. I find it all I could wish, and recommend it to others, who wish a paint that will stand the action of air and water, and is durable.
I remain yours, etc.,
E. D. DAVIS,
No. 62 Fulton street.
New York, July 26, 1860.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gentlemen:—For many years we have been anxious to secure a paint that would effectually resist the action of air on iron and prevent corrosion. We have tried many recommended for this purpose, but have found them worthless. After testing your India Rubber Paint, we are confident of its superiority, and shall continue to use it at our works. We consider it invaluable.
MORGAN, ORR & CO.,
Engine and Boiler Builders,
No. 1119 Callowhill street.

To the American Gum Paint Company—Gents:—We have used various paints manufactured for coating iron surfaces and machinery, but have found none to equal your Rubber Paint. It effectually resists the action of air and dampness.
KREIDER, ZINDGRAF & CO., Machinists,
No. 1030 Germantown road.

I have used the India Rubber Paint on the roof of my dwelling and bath tubs. I believe it to be admirably adapted to outside and inside painting, preventing oxidation, and at the same time durable and economical. For such purposes there is no better paint in the market.
JAMES POLLOCK,
Director United States Mint.
9 ...er 19, 1865. 14 21-64 11 25-61 61

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The Philadelphia Convention---English Congratulations.

The Czar of Russia Toasts Consolidation in America.

MARCH OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

Pledge of the Russian Peasants to the United States.

ANNEXATION, ABDICATIONS, AND PEACE IN GERMANY.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ENGLAND.

The Regiments Ordered to Canada.

LONDON, August 31.—Owing to the official representations of the Canadian Government to the Cabinet here, the 13th regiment of cavalry (Hussars) and the 53d and 61st regiments of infantry have been ordered to Canada. They are to leave at once. Other regiments may, perhaps, go to the colony soon.

Why the Regiments are Sent.

In consequence of further representations made to the home Government by the Canadian authorities relative to further anticipated troubles on the part of the Fenians from the United States, the question of sending another cavalry regiment to Canada is under discussion, and a regiment of this arm will probably soon be despatched from Liverpool to Quebec.

The Philadelphia Convention—British Congratulations to the President and People.

LONDON, August 31—Evening.—The *Times* of to-day, in a lengthy editorial, "congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States on the deliberations and actions of the Philadelphia Convention," detailed accounts of which were received by steamer yesterday.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Peasantry in Support of the Alliance with America.

LONDON, August 30.—News received in this city from Moscow to-day, states that a deputation of Russian peasants, representing that interest, waited on Assistant Secretary Fox, and, in the name of the whole body of the peasantry, congratulated him on the arrival of the United States mission to the empire. Mr. Fox replied, conveying the thanks of the American Government and his own for the compliment, in very happy terms. Mr. Fox also presented the deputation with a handsome silk American flag.

Mr. Gwosden, a member of the deputation, on receiving the flag, said that, in case of necessity, all Russia would rise up and aid to unfurl the banner of the empire and peace, and carry it side by side with that of the great Republic of the West.

MOSCOW, August 31.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy of the United States, Mr. Fox, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia expressive of their fraternal feelings towards the great American republic.

IMPERIAL BANQUET TO THE AMERICANS.

The Czar's Toast for Reunion.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.—The Emperor Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present.

The Emperor gave the toast, "The prosperity and *consolidation* of the United States."

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 30.—A news report from Russia just to hand in this city states that the cholera is spreading in that country.

PEACE.

The Ratified German Peace Treaty Exchanged.

LONDON, August 30.—The exchange of the ratified copies of the peace treaty recently negotiated by Austria and Prussia took place between the Austro-Prussian representatives to-day at Prague.

AUSTRIA.

Financial Retrenchment at Court.

VIENNA, August 31.—There is a fixed determination to retrench the expenses of the Court greatly.

It is thought that at New Year the amount required for the imperial outlay will be five millions of florins instead of seven and a half.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

BAVARIA.

The Treaty of Peace and a Close Union With Prussia.

MUNICH, August 30.—The members of both branches of the Legislative Chambers have approved of the terms of the Prague peace treaty.

In the Chamber of Deputies a motion has been made to the effect that the House shall vote that a close union between Bavaria and Prussia is necessary.

MUNICH, August 31.—The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King.

HANOVER.

An Envoy from the King to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 31.—A special envoy from the King of Hanover to the Emperor of Russia has arrived in this city, and had an audience with the Czar.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

Reported Abdication of the Elector.

BERLIN, August 31.—There is a rumor current in well-informed circles to-day that the Elector of Hesse will abdicate, if he has not already done so.

SOUTH AMERICA.

New Ministry and War Cabinet in Brazil.

LONDON, August 31.—By the steamship *Rhone*, at Southampton, I have received news from Brazil, dated Rio Janeiro on the 8th of August. A new Ministry has been formed in Brazil. The Cabinet policy is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The troops of the Argentine Confederation were repulsed by the Paraguayans on the 11th of July with severe and heavy losses.

An American Apology.

The United States war steamer *Mystic* was at Bahia, and on the 23d of July she hoisted the flag of Brazil and saluted it, in apology for the conduct of the United States naval officers in the privateer *Florida* affair when in an Imperial and neutral port during the American war.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON, August 31—Evening.—There is no change to report in the money market, which continues easy. Consols closed at 89¼ for money.

The market for American securities continues firm.

The following are the closing quotations:—United States 5-20s, 73½; Erie Railway shares, 46; Illinois Central shares, 80.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—Evening.—The cotton market is without activity, but prices are steady. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¼d. The sales today were 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—Evening.—The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged. Western mixed corn is quoted at 26s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—Evening.—The provisions market is unchanged and dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—Evening.—The tallow market is active and prices are steady.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

Letter of Invitation from the Special Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to be Held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 17.

NEW YORK, August 28.—To the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.—Dear and Reverend Sir:—The undersigned have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors who honorably served during the late war for the Union, as a special Committee to wait upon you, and request your consent to serve as a Chaplain of the Convention, which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 17th of next month.

Your name has been selected by the Executive Committee from sincere admiration of your character, and as the only tribute within their power to pay in acknowledgment of your noble devotion to the cause of the Union, and your earnest and unceasing efforts in behalf of our soldiers and sailors during the recent war.

The Executive Committee also find in your course since the termination of the struggle substantial harmony with the views to which they desire to give effect in the Convention—your eloquence and the just weight of your name being employed to enforce upon the country a generous and magnanimous policy towards the people of the lately rebellious States, and a prompt reconstruction of the Union under the Constitution as the best means of regaining the national tranquillity which the country so much needs, and readjusting the rights of all sections, under the new order of things, on a basis of law, order, Christian brotherhood, and justice.

In the call for the Convention, which the undersigned have the honor to transmit herewith, you will see fully set forth the motives which actuate the military and naval defenders of the Union in their present unusual course of taking part in a political movement; and it is our hope, as we have always looked to you in the darkest days of the war for inspiration, aid, and the cheering sympathy of a noble heart, and never failing to find them—that you will consent to invoke the Divine blessing upon the Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors of the United States who served during the late Rebellion, and who approve the restoration policy of President Johnson and the principles announced by the recent National Convention of Philadelphia—the first Convention since 1860 in which all the States of our beloved Union were represented.

Hoping an early and favorable reply, we have the honor to be, with very profound respect for your character, and sincere gratitude for your powerful and generous efforts in behalf of the military and naval servants of the country during the late war,

Your obedient friends and servants,
Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General (Chairman); H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major-General, Committee.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Reply.

PEEKSKILL, August 30.—Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier-General; H. W. Slocum, Major-General; Gordon Granger, Major General, Committee.—Gentlemen:—I am oblized to you for the invitation which you have made me to act as Chaplain to the Convention of Sailors and Soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their Federal relations.

Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in Federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even Territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grows more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supersedes it; the Government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done inaptly, and sometimes with great injustice—for our Government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits and unequipped with the instruments which fit a centralized Government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the General Government.

The Federal Government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep a half score of States under Federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by Federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but pre-eminently dangerous to the spirit of our Government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our Government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exiled States by the fear, chiefly, of its effect upon the parties, and upon the freedmen.

It is said that, if admitted to Congress, the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed, not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek out its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increasing wisdom to intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as in politics, the Nation feels that the winter is over and a new spring hangs in the horizon and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things, no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear, with wonder, and shame, and scorn, the fear of a few that the South, once more in adjustment with the Federal Government, will rule this nation! The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like lighthouses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how mean and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land! That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But, if it rises at once to the control of the Government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity, and besotted by grovelling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such case, the South not only will control the Government, but it ought to do it!

It is feared, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation. The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite, and anger, and caprice, and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the Government into a vast military machine, there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied and soothed with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers-on will be driven off or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought nor bequeathed, nor gained by sleight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry, and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen!

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation, or any section of it or class in it, the first demand of our time is, entire reunion.

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press, and increasing free speech, attack each evil, and secure every good.

Meanwhile, the great chasm which Rebellion made is not filled up. It grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread spectres and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity, and all strifes and hatreds!

It is fit that the brave men who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedman, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered. I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Third Day's Proceedings—Testimony Corroborative of Clark's Evidence—Scenes in Court, Etc.

DANBURY, August 30.—As intimated in my letter of yesterday Judge Stuart in his cross-examination succeeded in drawing from the robber Penyon, or Clark, a brief sketch of his antecedents. He is now twenty-five years of age, and was born in the town of Oswego, State of New York. He stayed in his native town until he was nineteen years of age, at which period, in the year 1861, and about the breaking out of the war, he entered the army. He enlisted in the 24th New York Infantry, and went to Elmira, from thence to Washington. He served for two years, and participated in some of the severe battles of the early period of the war. Clark asserts, most positively, that he was honorably discharged, and that although for the remaining two years of the war he was engaged in the bounty brokerage business, having his headquarters at Elmira, he was never arrested for bounty jumping. During these two years that he was in business, he says that he may have enlisted twenty-five, fifty, or perhaps a hundred men. Since the peace he has not done anything for two years, living during the greater part of that time in New York city. The witness objected much to tell with whom he boarded during that time, as the people were very respectable, and his connection with them might bring them into disrepute.

The name he bore while in New York was Thomas Clark. He denied having anything to do with the Adams Express robbery five years ago, and steadfastly disclaimed all participation in many crimes and misdemeanors in which he was tried to be implicated. He denied to Judge Stuart most emphatically that he had ever been convicted of a felony in any part of Pennsylvania, but afterwards admitted to Recorder Smith that he was, during the war, arrested, being found in the company of a man who shot a deserter; that he was confined in the jail at Tunkhannock, Pa., and escaped therefrom before being brought to trial. While in Pennsylvania he went under the name of Thomas Smith.

HOW HE ESCAPED.

He found in one of the cells of his prison an old auger, with which he bored through the boards in the floor of one corner of his cell. Through an opening thus effected he jumped down under the prison wall, and after a good deal of hard work and perseverance he managed to dig himself out. This was the only time, according to his own statement, that he was arrested in his life, until the perpetration of this robbery.

SCENES IN COURT.

The progress of the trial was rather slow to-day, owing to several interruptions. The laws of this State require that in all cases of crime, when the punishment is death or imprisonment for life, a Grand Jury shall pass upon the case, and find an indictment, or refuse to find one, as the facts may require. In all other cases of crime the offender is prosecuted on the information or complaint of the State Attorney. Several prisoners are now confined in the jail here charged with offenses which are punishable by imprisonment for life. A Grand Jury were called in this morning, and a charge delivered to them by Judge Pardee.

This is also motion day, and all the lawyers in the county are in attendance. This is also seized as an occasion for disposing of divorce cases when there is no appearance for the respondent. Several of them have been heard to-day. Widows and widowers are made with remarkable celerity. The grim messenger seldom performs his office in a brief space of time. Some of the poor women who desired to have the tie of Hymen cut had melancholy tales of cruelty and ill-usage suffered from the hands of their lords. The husband of one was a drunkard and beat her. Another had a "man" who would not support her. A third was unfaithful to his marriage bed. One tall young farmer called upon to testify as to the habits of the intemperate one, averred that "he see him drunk, but didn't think he ever see him dead drunk."

The Court House is, this afternoon, more thronged with both sexes, particularly the ladies, than at any other time. Every inch of space is occupied. Many a fair damsel, who was unfortunate as to arrive late, is compelled to stand on the back seats in order to obtain a view of the criminals and lawyers. The old lady who brings her knitting and the young one with her crochet, have had to desist from their occupations for want of elbow room, and the young ladies have very few facilities for a vigorous use of the fan, which, from the extreme warmth and closeness of the room, is in constant requisition.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

There were a goodly number of witnesses for the prosecution examined to-day. The examination of each took up but a very short time. Their evidence throws but little new light upon the transaction, being merely corroborative of the testimony of Clark.—*New York Herald.*

EXTENSIVE BANK ROBBERY.

A Paying-Teller Fleeced at Faro—Over One Hundred Thousand Dollars Embezzled from the Nassau Bank—Arrest of the Criminal.

A heavy defalcation, involving the loss of over $100,000 by the Nassau Bank, has just been brought to light through the vigilance of the detective police. The criminal is George H. Briggs, the paying-teller of the institution. The impelling motive which led to the commission of the crime was an inordinate love of gambling.

The facts in the case are substantially as follows:—On Wednesday night, the detectives attached to Police Headquarters informed Inspector Carpenter that a well-dressed man was visiting the different gambling hells on Broadway, and while much excited by wine, was losing large sums of money at "faro."

They had learned that the man was an officer in one of the city banks, and the inference was naturally drawn that he was not using his salary, but that the bank was unwittingly footing the gamester's losses. It was not known which bank the man was attached to, so Inspector Carpenter reported the facts to Superintendent Kennedy the next morning. The latter directed that detectives should watch the movements of the infatuated man that night. On Thursday night, with the regularity which marks the movements of the gambler, the man was once more at his old haunts. He was followed from one gambling saloon to another, and in each one he was fleeced by the owners of those establishments. During the evening the officers learned that the man's name was George H. Briggs, paying-teller of the Nassau Bank, corner of Beekman and Nassau streets. The officers having become satisfied that the bank had been defrauded, Inspector Carpenter called upon the President, Hamilton Blydenburgh, at the Clarendon Hotel, and laid the facts before him. That gentleman was startled at the disclosure, but would not believe that Briggs could have committed any crime, so great was his confidence in his honesty. Mr. Blydenburgh was induced by the Inspector to make an examination of the books of the paying-teller. He was astonished to find that $100,000 had been abstracted from the surplus funds left in the hands of the paying teller.

Yesterday afternoon Inspector Carpenter arrested Briggs. He was much surprised, but when informed of the nature of the charge, confessed his guilt, and said he had large sums of money at different times, nearly all of which had been lost at play. Sometimes he had staked as high as $4000 or $5000 at a time and lost.

Briggs is a married man, about 35 years of age. Heretofore he has borne an irreproachable character and moved in good society.

At present he occupies one of the cells at police headquarters, where he will remain until an investigation is made of the books of the bank.—*New York Tribune.*

THE RIOT NEAR BALTIMORE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, September 1.—Nothing more definite is known regarding the Camp Meeting riot on the Washington Railroad at Hanover Switch. It is believed, however, that some of those wounded cannot survive. There is no doubt whatever that the riot was commenced by white rowdies, and that the colored people behaved with propriety.

The U. S. Steamer "Rhode Island."

HALIFAX, September 1.—The U. S. steamer *Rhode Island*, Commander Fairlax, arrived here on Thursday night with Rear-Admiral Palmer on board. The usual salute from the Citadel was fired in honor of the Admiral and the United States Consul yesterday morning. Admiral Palmer is the guest of Sir Frederick Williams.

The New Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—Mr. Browning, the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, appeared at the Department this morning, and was sworn in by Judge Wiley, after which he was formally introduced to the heads of the different Bureaus, and immediately entered upon the duties of his new office.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—Only two deaths from cholera occurred yesterday.

Mayor Wilstach has appointed Robert McGrew Chief of Police, vice Ruffin, resigned.

Gold at New York.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Gold closed at noon to-day at 146.



RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA, GOUT, ASTHMA,
POSITIVELY CURED AT LAST!
NO CURE, NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Asthma, is truly astonishing the afflicted world. Thousands of sufferers, who have tried everything, reluctantly purchase it, and rapidly, to their own surprise, get well, and the terrible inveterate cases so easily cured prove it to be the most wonderful remedy known in the civilized world. Remember, used inwardly only; contains no mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious. Lately reduced from $10 to $2 per bottle. Warranted to cure every case, or the amount paid positively returned; the only remedy so guaranteed. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, now one of our oldest physicians. Advice gratis. Afflicted invited to call. No. 29 S. FOURTH Street, below Market.

ASTOUNDING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

W. C. Yost, No. 1536 N. Thirteenth street, just recovered from Rheumatism and Neuralgia suffered many years; cured by Dr. Fitler's great Remedy.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. Keeney, Ridge road above Poplar, suffered over 20 years; now well. Dr Fitler's Remedy again.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

Robert Toole, No. 439 Wilder street, wants the public to know that he suffered a long time; couldn't move. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. Perfectly harmless.

WONDERFUL. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, No. 23 N. Water st., cured of Rheumatism by three teaspoonful doses of Dr. Fitler's Infallible Rheumatic Remedy. He could not walk.

ASTONISHING. ALDERMAN JOS. H. COMLY, Frankford suffered 11 years. Cured by one bottle of Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy, and says to all, get cured by using the Remedy.

MOST WONDERFUL CURE OF NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM

Ever known. Mr Joseph States, Andalusia, suffered a lifetime. Tried everything. Cured only by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

ANOTHER CURE. JOSEPH STEVENS, Esq., No. 533 Owen street, Southwark, who has suffered for 5 years with Rheumatism, has been completely cured by using one-half a bottle of Dr. Fitler's Great Rheumatic Remedy; used inwardly. Depot, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street. Warranted to cure.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

The lady having charge of the Union League House suffered terribly. Cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. 8 1 wp

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL & BOURKE

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E. CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, September 1.

Cornelius Wendell, the newly appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, entered upon his duties this morning, making quite a number of removals, whereby considerable feeling has been created. He has appointed a female to the charge of the folding room.

Encouraging reports have been received from Virginia of the manner in which the freedmen are working. Many old planters say they are making better crops with half the number of hands they used to work as slaves. The clergy there are manifesting some interest in the education of the colored children.

The State Department has just concluded a bargain with the Trustees of the Washington City Orphan Asylum, on Fourteenth street, for the occupancy of that building for two years, with the privilege of four, at an annual rent of fifteen thousand dollars. The Trustees of the Asylum have rented the house in Douglas Row next General Grant's, for their purposes, at an annual rent of twenty-four hundred dollars.

The President's Tour.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., September 1, 10·45 A. M.—At Clifton Springs we took on board the sister of the late Judge Douglas, together with his two sons.

The President and General Grant went to the platform and bowed to Mrs Granger, the mother of the deceased Senator, who was sitting at the door of her residence not far from the track.

We next arrived at Canandaigua, where the President and others were introduced to the people.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 31.—Cotton quiet at 32½@35c. for middlings. Flour is heavy; sales of 6,000 bbls. at $8·25@10·25 for State; $8·30@12 for Ohio; $9·15@9·50 for Western; and $9·75@15·50 for Southern. Wheat has declined 1@2c; sales unimportant. Corn dull, with small sales. Beef quiet. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbls. at $33 for Mess. Lard dull at 18½@20½c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 1.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 108½; Illinois Central, 47½; ditto bonds, 128½; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 102; Pennsylvania Coal, 66½; Canton Company, 52½; Missouri 6s, 71; Erie Railroad, 72½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 157½; Treasury 7·30s, 107½; United States Sixes, 112½. Gold, 145½.

THE JOHNSON CITY CONVENTION.

Col. Jos. R. Flanigen Elected President.

After the calling of the roll and the exclusion of all but delegates from the Convention, Colonel Sipes made a few remarks, and resigned his position as President of the Convention. It was accepted; and, on motion, Colonel Joseph R. Flanigen was unanimously elected in his place.

A resolution of thanks was unanimously passed for the satisfactory manner in which Colonel Sipes had discharged his duties.

A resolution was then offered by Mr. Coggenall, of the Twenty-second Ward, that the Convention proceed to the nomination of city officers.

Joshua L. Husbands then addressed the Convention, referring to the work done by the late Convention and to the policy adopted by that body.

He said he could not support the resolution that the whole ticket be nominated. He wished to have the whole opposition represented, and expressed his opinion that a full city ticket should not be nominated without consultation with all the elements of the opposition to radicalism.

If we wish to defeat radicalism, we must not nominate a full ticket. The recent Congress had driven the conservative Republicans from the party by their radicalism.

Mr. Geiger of Second Ward, spoke at length, counselling harmony of action between the two branches of the Union party. He advocated the nomination of General Peter Lyle, General Palmer, and others to the offices.

He appealed to the judgment, patriotism, and common sense of the masses to come forward and save the country, irrespective of party. He said there was no pressure to nominate a candidate. He moved that the resolution be amended so that a division of the offices to be made between the two branches of the party.

Mr. Husbands said that the Democrats wished for four candidates, but it was not agreed to by the Committee. He said there should be such candidates chosen as would be acceptable to both wings.

Mr. Geiger said he thought it would be much better to have moved that the resolution be amended than to talk of whip and spur.

Mr. J. L. Husbands made a motion, which was carried, that the reporters of the *Press* and *Star* be excluded during the session of the Convention.

The question was called on the amendment to the resolution, to the effect that the Convention proceed to the nomination of Prothonotary of District Court, Receiver of Taxes, and Coroner.

The amendment was lost by a tie vote, the chair voting against it.

Mr. Husbands made an amendment that the Convention proceed to nominate a City Commissioner, Coroner, and Prothonotary of the District Court.

The amendment was lost, and a motion was made to postpone the original resolution, which was also lost.

On motion the resolution was then adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations for Coroner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalador.—The United States vs. Remson Abrams. In this case, the trial of which occupied yesterday afternoon and this morning, the defendant was charged with having in his possession a metallic plate for the purpose of using it in the manufacture of counterfeit 25 cent notes. It was alleged that last April Abrams stopped at a small boarding house out on N. Ninth street, kept by Emily Gidman, the lower part of which house was a saloon kept by Henry Hertsel. Abrams gave into the keeping of the landlady a box in which was this plate. He showed the plate to the woman, and told her what he intended to use it for. The woman objected to his keeping the plate in her house.

The authorities getting knowledge of the whereabouts of this plate, arrested Hertsel and Mrs. Gidman, and the box was found in Hertsel's house. Hertsel, the defense alleged, together with the landlady, told the officers that they had nothing to do with the box, but that Abrams had all to do with it. Accordingly, on the 10th of July, Abrams was arrested. The credibility of the testimony offered by the United States was attacked by the defense, stating that, although Mrs Gidman and Hertsel knew of this box, they said nothing of it until they were arrested; and that part of the counterfeiting machinery was found hid away in Mrs. Gidman's stove. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. Habeas Corpus cases before the Court to-day.

Daniel Sullivan, convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Patrick Sullivan, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

The case of James Kenderdine, continued from last Saturday, was resumed to-day. The allegation is that Kenderdine committed perjury in swearing falsely in suit brought by himself against Tagmilson & Lukens, upon a mortgage of $1190. The case has been before reported. The arguments were heard to-day. The Court failing to see that the Commonwealth had made out any case, discharged Kenderdine.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

AFTER FIRST BOARD.

$1400 Phil 6s, mcn..	99½	30 sh Reading ...s5	56
$1000 do....R.R.	95	10 sh do...s5wn.	56
$5000 Pa. 5s....coup	98	100 sh NY & Mid....	5½
$1000 Allen Co 6s...	75½	100 sh Cat pr..s5 int	34½
$2000 U S 5-20s 65coup	109½	100 sh do.....s30	34½
$2000 do....1864.	109½	100 sh do.....s30	34½
$5500 Phil & Sun. 7s.	95	200 sh Sch N pf its b5	36½
24 sh Pa R.....lots	58	100 sh do....s60..	36

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER. NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

SUPERIOR TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS,
On Tuesday morning,
A consignment of freshly imported oval, Gothic, and oblong Tea Trays and Waiters, plainly and richly decorated.
They will be sold in lots to suit Furniture Dealers and Retail storekeepers.

WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, ETC
On Tuesday morning,
At 9 o'clock, contents of 26 casks and crates comprising about 600 open lots of White Granite and C. C. Ware; also, Tumblers, Wines Covered Bowls, Dishes, Preserving Jars, and other Glassware.
The Ware will be sold in lots suitable for city and country retail trade.

DUCK GUNS.
At 10 o'clock, three double-barrelled duck guns, two bolt twist. 9 1 2t